

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LV **Contents** No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1921

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER
THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

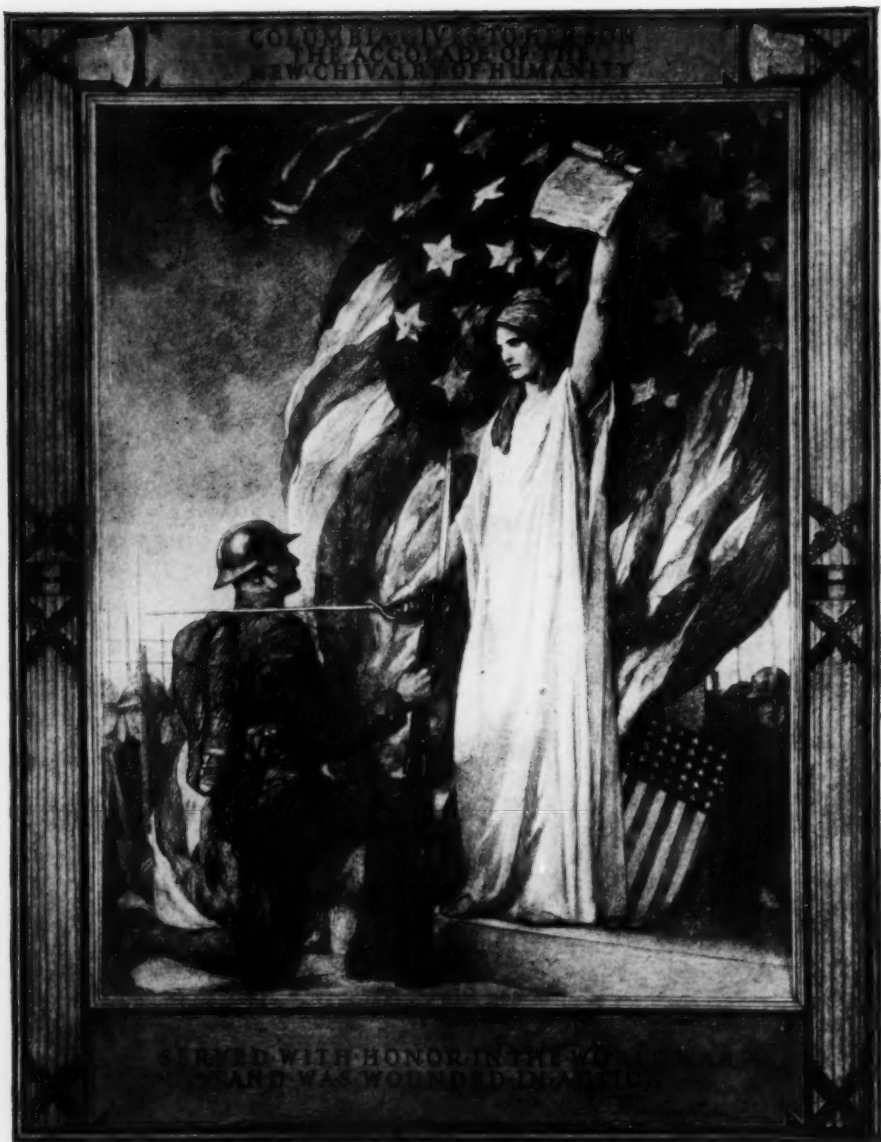
Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 15 Cents

Yearly Subscription, \$1.00

Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

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CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH THE WAR DEPARTMENT, TO EVERY SOLDIER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY WOUNDED IN ACTION DURING THE WORLD WAR

THE CERTIFICATE IS DESIGNED BY E. H. BLASHFIELD. THE NAME OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIER IS INSERTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY. A SIMILAR CERTIFICATE, BUT WITH DIFFERENT WORDING, IS SENT TO THE FAMILIES OF THE SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1921

WHOLE No. 342

SOME SAYINGS OF WASHINGTON WHICH APPLY TO-DAY

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



HAT history repeats itself is a platitude, and it is not entirely complimentary to our social and political intelligence that the parallel between our present difficulties and the situation of the United States in the five confused years that followed the Revolution and preceded the adoption of the Constitution is uncomfortably close. Because of this parallel many of Washington's comments at that time have a remarkable application to the present situation, and a careful perusal of the extracts following, from his letters during the years 1784-1787, will prove decidedly interesting. We are apt to pass Washington by when searching for guidance among the ideas of the Fathers, perhaps because of the trite, commonplace quality of his statements. Lacking the alert, sensitive, trained intelligence of Jefferson and his graceful facility of expression, and

minus the robust, native philosophy of Franklin, with his pungent originality of statement, Washington's stiff and rather platitudinous phrases often interfere with the recognition of the clear common sense of his vision. We seem to "have heard all that before" in reading his stilted and involved sentences; but it may be remembered that the Constitution, some of the United States statutes-at-large, and even the Decalogue are in this class, yet they have not lost vitality by repetition.

In 1776, five days before the Battle of Trenton, Washington wrote to the President of Congress: "I have laboured, ever since I have been in the service, to discourage all kinds of local attachments and distinctions of country, denominating the whole by the greater name of AMERICAN, but have found it impossible to overcome prejudice." Two weeks after resigning his commission, he wrote to Trumbull, one of his old

aides-de-camp: "Notwithstanding the jealous and contracted temper which seems to prevail in some of the States, yet I cannot but hope and believe that the good sense of the people will ultimately get the better of their prejudices; and that order and sound policy, though they do not come as soon as one would wish, will be produced from the present unsettled and deranged state of public affairs."

This unsettled and deranged state of affairs came with the close of the Revolutionary War, the departure of the British forces and the disbandment of the Continental Army. The driving necessity of organized resistance to the armed forces in their midst no longer held the States to their more or less grudging teamwork in the loose harness of the Articles of Confederation, and the result was a practical collapse of such power of centralized government as had, up to then, existed in the United States. Then, as now, a series of political and economic conditions, the result of war, had developed without any reference to the established frame of government and, though our Constitution to-day may be found adequate, Washington's analysis of the situation in the past, under the Articles of Confederation, applies, not inaptly, to much in the present. His criticism of the prejudice and selfishness, of the slowness to recognize dangerous conditions, of the tendency to look lightly upon public faith, disinclination to deal justly with real grievances, worthlessness of newspaper reports and the greed for political power are fully as applicable in 1921 as they were in 1786.

He wrote to Benjamin Harrison, January 18, 1784: "That the prospect before us is, as you justly observe, fair, none can deny; but what use we

shall make of it is exceedingly problematical: not but that I believe all things will come right at last, but like a young heir, come a little prematurely to a large inheritance we shall wanton and run riot until we have brought our reputation to the brink of ruin, and then like him will have to labor with the current of opinion, when compelled to do what prudence and common policy pointed out as plain as any problem in Euclid in the first instance."

To Governor Trumbull he wrote in May: "Is it possible, after this, that it [the federal government] should founder? Will not the All-wise and All-powerful Director of human events preserve it? I think He will. He may, however (for some wise purpose of His own), suffer our indiscretions and folly to place our National character low in the political scale; and this, unless more wisdom and less prejudice takes the lead in government, will most certainly happen."

Until October, 1786, when the news of Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts reached him, Washington's letters present, almost progressively, an excellent description of the condition of America. They are here given with as little interference of reference as possible: "This . . . country . . . with a little political wisdom . . . may become equally populous and happy. Some of the States having been misled, ran riot for awhile, but they are recovering a proper tone again, & I have no doubt, but that our federal constitution will obtain more consistency & firmness every day. We have indeed so plain a road before us, that it must be worse than ignorance if we miss it." (*To Sir Edw. Newenham, June 10, 1784.*) "As our population increases, and the government becomes

more consistent; without the last of which, indeed, anything may be apprehended." "It is much to be regretted that the slow determinations of Congress involve many evils—'tis much easier to avoid mischiefs than to apply remedies when they have happened." (*To J. Read of S. C., August 11 and November 3, 1784.*) "Some accounts say, that matters are in train for an accommodation between the Austrians and the Dutch. If so, the flames of war may be arrested before they blaze out and become very extensive; but, admitting the contrary, I hope none of the sparks will light on American ground, which, I fear, is made up of too much combustible matter for its well being." (*To W. Gordon, March 8, 1781.*) "With respect to ourselves, I wish I could add, that as much wisdom has pervaded our councils; as reason & common policy most evidently dictated; but the truth is the people must *feel* before they will *see*, consequently are brought slowly into measures of public utility." (*To G. W. Fairfax, June 30, 1785.*)

"My first wish is to see this plague [war] to mankind banished from off the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements, than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind. Rather than quarrel about territory, let the poor, the needy, the oppressed of the earth, and those who want land, resort to the fertile plains of our western country, the *second land of promise*, and there dwell in peace, fulfilling the first and great commandment. . . . [Washington's meaning was "Increase and Multiply" as he so states in a similar sentence in a letter to Lafayette this same day] . . . It is to be re-

gretted that local politics and self-interested views obtrude themselves into every measure of public utility; but to such characters be the consequences." (*To D. Humphreys, July 25, 1785.*) "It is to be regretted, I confess, that Democratical States must always *feel* before they can *see*:—it is this that makes their Governments slow—but the people will be right at last." (*To Lafayette, July 25, 1785.*) "Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The first are the tool of the latter, and are often set to work suddenly and unexpectedly." (*To R. H. Lee, August 22, 1785.*) "A fair field is presented to our view; but I confess to you freely, my dear sir, that I do not think we possess wisdom or justice enough to cultivate it properly. Illiberality, jealousy and local policy mix too much in our public councils for the good government of the Union. . . . That we have it in our power to become one of the most respectable nations on earth, admits, in my humble opinion, of no doubt, if we could but pursue a wise, just and liberal policy towards one another, and keep good faith with the rest of the world. That our resources are ample and are increasing, none can deny; but, while they are grudgingly applied, or not applied at all, we give a vital stab to public faith, and shall sink, in the eyes of Europe, into contempt." (*To J. Warren, October 7, 1785.*)

"The proposition in my opinion, is so self-evident that I confess I am unable to discover wherein lies the weight of objection to the measure [the proposed regulation of commerce]. We are either a united people or we are not so. If the former, let us in all matters of general concern, act as a nation which has a national character to sup-

port; if we are not, let us no longer act a farce by pretending to it; for, whilst we are playing a double game, or playing a game between the two, we *never* shall be consistent or respectable, but *may* be the dupes of some powers, and the contempt assuredly of all. . . .

It is much to be wished that public faith may be held inviolable. Painful it is, even in thought, that attempts should be made to weaken the bands of it. It is a most dangerous experiment. Once slacken the reins, and the power is lost. It is an old adage that *honesty is the best policy*. This applies to public as well as private life, to States as well as individuals." (*To Madison, November 30, 1785.*) "My opinion is that there is more wickedness than ignorance in the conduct of the States, or, in other words, in the conduct of those who have too much influence in the government of them; and until the curtain is withdrawn, and the private views and selfish principles, upon which these men act, are exposed to public notice, I have little hope of amendment without another convulsion." (*To H. Lee, April 5, 1786.*)

"There are errors in our national government which call for correction: loudly I would add; but I shall find myself happily mistaken if the remedies are at hand. We are certainly in a delicate situation; but my fear is, that the people are not yet sufficiently *mised* to retract from error. To be plainer, I think there is more wickedness than ignorance mixed in our councils. . . .

Ignorance and design are difficult to combat. Out of these proceed illiberal sentiments, improper jealousies, and a train of evils which oftentimes in republican governments must be sorely felt before they can be removed. The former, that is, ignorance,

being a fit soil for the latter to work in, tools are employed by them which a generous mind would disdain to use; and which nothing but time, and their own puerile or wicked productions can show the inefficiency and dangerous tendency of. I think often of our situation, and view it with concern. From the high ground we stood upon, from the plain path which invited our footsteps, to be so fallen! so lost! it is really mortifying. But virtue, I fear, has in a great degree, taken its departure from our land, and the want of a disposition to do justice is the source of national embarrassments; for, whatever guise or colorings are given to them, this I apprehend is the origin of the evils we now feel and probably shall labor under for some time yet." (*To Jay, May 18, 1786.*)

"Your sentiments that our affairs are drawing rapidly to a crisis, accord with my own. What the event will be, is also beyond the reach of my foresight. We have errors to correct. We have probably had too good an opinion of human nature in forming our confederation. . . . It is too much to be feared, as you observe, that the better kind of people, being disgusted with the circumstances, will have their minds prepared for any revolution whatever. We are apt to run from one extreme to the other. To anticipate and prevent disastrous contingencies would be the part of wisdom and patriotism. . . .

I am told that even respectable characters speak of a monarchical form of government without horror. From thinking proceeds speaking; from thence to acting is often but a single step. But how irrevocable and tremendous! . . . What a triumph for the advocates of despotism to find that we are incapable of governing our-

selves, and that the systems founded on the basis of equal liberty are merely ideal and fallacious! Would to God, that wise measures may be taken in time to avert the consequences we have but too much reason to apprehend.

. . . I cannot feel myself an unconcerned spectator. Yet, having happily assisted in bringing the ship into port, and having been fairly discharged, it is not my business to embark again on a sea of troubles. Nor could it be expected that my sentiments and opinions would have much weight on the minds of my countrymen. They have been neglected, though given as a last legacy in the most solemn manner. [Circular letter to the governors of the States on disbanding the army, June 11, 1783.] I had then perhaps some claims to public attention. I consider myself as having none at present." (*To Jay, August 1, 1786.*)

In 1786 the economic depression of the country due to inefficiency, mismanagement and profiteering during the war reached a climax of armed violence in Massachusetts. Debts, financial stringency, taxation, the condition of the farmers, the courts and other equally familiar grievances to-day found a rallying point and a leader in the person of Daniel Shays. The Massachusetts legislature, after the usual hesitant delay of democratic assemblies, finally passed three different laws for easing the burdens of the people, but the spirit of revolt had moved more swiftly and the outburst came before the legal easement was felt. The news reached Washington in October and drew from him an outburst of shocked amazement: "For God's sake tell me what is the cause of these commotions? Do they proceed from licentiousness, British influence

disseminated by the Tories, or real grievances which admit of redress? If the latter, why were they delayed until the public mind had become so agitated? If the former, why are not the powers of government tried at once? It is as well to live without, as not to live under their exercise. Commotions of this sort, like snowballs, gather strength as they roll, if there is no opposition in the way to divide and crumble them." (*To D. Humphreys, October 22, 1786.*)

"The picture you have exhibited and the accounts which are published of the commotions and temper of numerous bodies in the Eastern States are equally to be lamented and deprecated. They exhibit a melancholy proof of what our transatlantic foe has predicted; and of another thing perhaps, which is still more to be regretted, and is yet more unaccountable, that mankind, when left to themselves, are unfit for their own government. I am mortified beyond expression when I view the clouds that have spread over the brightest morn that ever dawned upon any country. In a word I am lost in amazement when I behold what intrigue, the interested views of desperate characters, ignorance and jealousy of the minor part, are capable of effecting, as a scourge on the major part of our fellow citizens of the Union; for it is hardly to be supposed that the great body of the people, though they will not act, can be so short sighted or enveloped in darkness, as not to see the rays of a distant sun through all this mist of intoxication and folly.

"You talk, my good sir, of employing influence to appease the present tumults in Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found, or, if attainable, that it would be a proper

remedy for the disorders. *Influence* is no *government*. Let us have one by which our lives, liberties and properties will be secured, or let us know the worst at once. Under these impressions my humble opinion is that there is a call for decision. Know precisely what the insurgents aim at. If they have *real* grievances, redress them if possible; or acknowledge the justice of them, and your inability to do it at the present moment. If they have not, employ the force of government against them at once. If this is inadequate, *all* will be convinced, that the superstructure is bad or wants support. To be more exposed in the eyes of the world, and more contemptible than we already are, is hardly possible. To delay one or the other of these, is to exasperate on the one hand, or to give confidence on the other, and will add to their numbers; for, like snowballs, such bodies increase by every movement, unless there is something in the way to obstruct and crumble them before the weight is too great and irresistible.

"These are my sentiments. Precedents are dangerous things. Let the reins of government then be braced and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the Constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon whilst it has an existence." (*To H. Lee, October 31, 1786.*)

"Without an alteration in our political creed the superstructure we have been seven years in raising, at the expense of so much treasure and blood, must fall. We are fast merging to anarchy and confusion. . . . Will not the wise and good strive hard to avert this evil? Or will their supineness suffer ignorance and the arts of self-interested, designing, disaffected

and desperate characters to involve this country in wretchedness and contempt? What stronger evidence can be given of the want of energy in our government than these disorders? If there is not power in it to check them, what security has a man for life, liberty or property?" (*To Madison, November 5, 1786.*) "It is with the deepest and most heartfelt concern I perceive by some late paragraphs extracted from the Boston papers, that the insurgents of Massachusetts far from being satisfied with the redress offered by their General Court, are still acting in open violation of law and government and have obliged the chief magistrate in a decided tone to call upon the militia of the State to support the Constitution. What, Gracious God, is man, that there should be inconsistency and perfidiousness in his conduct? It is but the other day that we were shedding out blood to obtain the constitutions of our own choice and making; and now we are unsheathing the sword to overthrow them. . . . Keep me advised. Newspaper paragraphs unsupported by other testimony are often contradictory and bewildering. At one time these insurgents are spoken of as a mere mob; at other times as systematic in all their proceedings. . . . If the latter, there are surely men of consequence and ability behind the curtain, who move the puppets. . . . Influenced by dishonest principles [they] had rather see the country in the horrors of civil discord, than do what justice would dictate to an honest mind. . . . That the federal government is nearly if not quite at a stand, none will deny. The first question then is shall it be annihilated or supported? If the latter, the proposed Convention is an object of first magni-

tude and should be sustained by all the friends of the present constitution. . . . Yet I would wish anything and everything essayed to prevent the effusion of blood, and to avert the humiliating and contemptible figure we are about to make in the annals of mankind." (*To D. Humphreys, December 26, 1786.*)

"I feel, my dear General Knox, infinitely more than I can express to you for the disorders, which have arisen in these states. Good God! Who besides a Tory, could have foreseen, or a Briton predicted them? . . . When this spirit first dawned, probably it might have been easily checked. . . . There are combustibles in every State, which a spark might set fire to. . . . It has been supposed that the constitution of the state of Massachusetts was amongst the most energetic in the Union. May not these disorders then be ascribed to an indulgent exercise of the powers of administration? If your laws authorized, and your powers are equal to the suppression of these tumults, in the first instance, delays and unnecessary expedients were improper. These are rarely well applied; and the same causes will produce similar effects in any form of government, if the powers of it are not exercised. . . . If the powers are inadequate amend or alter them; but do not let us sink into the lowest state of humiliation and contempt, and become a byword in all the earth." (*To Knox, December 26, 1786.*)

"The moment is important. If government shrinks or is unable to enforce its laws, fresh manœuvres will be displayed by the insurgents, anarchy and confusion must prevail, and everything will be turned topsy-turvy in that State, where it is not probable it will

end. . . . That which takes the shortest course . . . in my opinion will, under present circumstances, be found best; otherwise, like a house on fire, whilst the most regular way of extinguishing the flames is contended for, the building is reduced to ashes. My opinion of the energetic wants of the federal government is well known.

. . . Indeed after what I have seen, or rather after what I have heard, I shall be surprised at nothing; for, if three years since any person had told me, that there would have been such a formidable rebellion as exists, at this day against the laws and constitution of our own making, I should have thought him a bedlamite, a fit subject for a mad house." (*To Knox, February 3, 1787.*) "On the happy termination of this insurrection I sincerely congratulate you, hoping that good may result from the cloud of evils, which threaten not only the hemisphere of Massachusetts, but by spreading its baneful influence threaten the tranquility of other States. Surely Shays must be either a weak man, the dupe of some characters that are yet behind the curtain or has been deceived by his followers; or, which may be as likely as anything perhaps, he did not conceive there was energy enough in the government to bring matters to the crisis they have been pushed." (*To Knox, February 25, 1787.*)

"That many inconveniences result from the present form [of government] none can deny. . . . But is the public mind matured for such an important change as the one you have suggested? . . . A thirst for power and the bantling, I had like to have said monster, for sovereignty, which have taken such fast hold of the States individually, will when joined by the

many whose personal consequence in the control of State politics will in a manner be annihilated, form a strong phalanx against it; and when to these the few who can hold posts of honor or profit in the national government are compared with the many who will see but little prospect of being noticed, and the discontent of others who may look for appointments, the opposition will be altogether irresistible till the mass, as well as the more discerning part of the community will see the necessity. Among men of reflection, few will be found, I believe, who are not beginning to think that our system is more perfect in theory than in practice; and that notwithstanding the boasted virtue of America it is more than probable we shall exhibit the last melancholy proof, that mankind are not competent to their own government without the means of coercion in the sovereign. Yet I would fain try what the wisdom of the proposed convention will suggest. . . . It may be the last peaceable mode of essaying the practicability of the present form without a greater lapse of time than the exigency of our affairs will allow." (*To Jay, March 1, 1787.*)

"The suppression of these tumults with so little bloodshed is an event as happy as it was unexpected; it must have been peculiarly agreeable to you, being placed in so delicate and critical a situation. I am extremely happy to find that your sentiments upon the disfranchising act are such as they are; upon my first seeing, I formed an opinion perfectly coincident with yours, vizt., that measures more generally lenient might have produced equally as good an effect without entirely alienating the affections of the people from the government; as it now stands, it

affects a large body of men, some of them, perhaps, it deprives of the means of gaining a livelihood; the friends and connections of those people will feel themselves wounded in a degree, and I think it will rob the state of a number of its inhabitants, if it produces nothing more." (*To B. Lincoln, March 23, 1787.*)

"Laws or ordinances unobserved, or partially attended to, had better never have been made; because the first is a mere nihil, and the second is productive of much jealousy and discontent. . . . If the delegates come to it [the coming Constitutional Convention] under fetters, the salutary ends proposed will, in my opinion, be greatly embarrassed and retarded, if not altogether defeated. I am desirous of knowing how this matter is, as my wish is that the Convention may adopt no temporizing expedients, but probe the defects of the Constitution to the bottom, and provide a radical cure, whether they are agreed to or not. A conduct of this kind will stamp wisdom and dignity on their proceedings, and hold up a light which sooner or later will have its influence." (*To Madison, March 31, 1787.*)

The call for the Convention to consider alteration of the Articles of Confederation so as to render them "adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union" had been issued by the Continental Congress in February, 1787, and, as the news of this intended attempt to improve conditions spread through the communities, the country settled down to await the result. On May 8th, Washington, as a delegate from Virginia, set out for Philadelphia to attend the meeting of this Convention, which was to formulate the present Constitution of the United States.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



HIS message will reach many of the chapters before they elect their delegates for our coming Congress in April. I cannot emphasize too strongly the care which should be taken in their election. They are the women who control the policies of our Society, because they are the representatives of its full membership. Wherein lies the voting power. Their votes control thousands of dollars of the Society's money. They should be earnest, dependable, responsible women, having a full sense of their responsibility. Attendance upon our Congress is not a social function nor a sight-seeing trip. "Seeing Washington" and leaving their seats empty in Congress is not fulfilling the trust imposed in them by their chapters, who elect them to represent their interests and transact the business of the Society. Nor is it a loyal support of the State Regents, who are responsible for their delegation or of the National Officers who administer the Society's affairs and need the continuous presence of a wise and sensible and businesslike set of women in Congress.

The *chapters* are the governing body of our D. A. R. democracy and our National affairs. See to it that you send to your Congress women who can be depended upon to remain at their posts from beginning to end and do its work. Elect alternates who will alternate with them in their seats, so that your chapter will always be represented. That is what the alternate is for—to relieve the Regent and Delegate on duty. Explain to your alternates that this is their chief and only duty. Too many alternates go expecting seats with their Regents or Dele-

gates and are bitterly disappointed when they find they cannot have them. They blame the Society for injustice and dispute with the doorkeepers, who cannot let them in to the voting section of the Hall. They do this only because they are ignorant of the fundamental law governing the voting body. They do not know that alternates act and vote only *in place of* their principals. Hard feeling and a bitter resentment frequently result from these disappointing experiences, which could have been avoided by the proper information being given them at home. It is the duty of the Chapter Regent to inform herself and her delegation. It is the duty of the State Regent to make sure that her delegation "knows the ropes." This will result in an orderly and helpful Congress. Much business of supreme importance will be brought forward for action. If your delegates are not familiar with the machinery of your government, they cannot transact its business in an orderly and intelligent manner. Let us all come to our Congress in the spirit of helpful service, seeing only the best in others, refraining from criticism and antagonistic attitudes. If we have the right spirit in our hearts toward those who serve the Congress, toward officers, Congressional committees, pages, doorkeepers—we cannot help but have a successful and inspiring meeting, for it is the spirit in which we do things that counts.

We shall be gathered together in the service of our Society, which means service for "home" and "country." This is the one great thought which should dominate and inspire our coming Congress.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WASHINGTON PAINTED BY EDWARD SAVAGE
(1761-1817) OF MASSACHUSETTS

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

1781

THE FIRST PUBLIC HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

Comte de Rochambeau, Commander-in-chief of the French forces in America, declared Washington's birthday in 1781 a holiday for the French Army. He clung to the actual date of February 11th, but as that day fell on Sunday in 1781 the holiday was observed on Monday, February 12th. Washington was born on February 11, 1732, and the Gregorian calendar was not officially adopted by England until 1752. In the readjustment necessary to harmonize the calendar and begin the year January 1st, eleven days were omitted between September 3rd and September 14th in 1752 which caused Washington's birthday in 1753 and all succeeding years to fall on February 22nd.

Newport, February 12th 1781

Sir,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Yesterday was the Anniversary of your Excellency's
 birth Day. We have put off celebrating that
 holiday till to Day, by reason of the Lord's day
 and we will celebrate it with the sole regret
 that your Excellency be not a witness of the
 effusion and gladness of our hearts.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I am with respect and personal attachment

Sir,

your Excellency's
 most humble and
 most obedient servant
 L. de R. Rochambeau

New Windsor, 24 February, 1781.

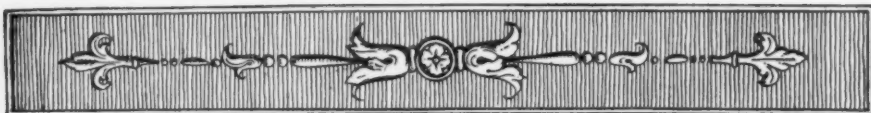
Sir:

* * * * *

The flattering distinction paid to the anniversary of my
 birthday is an honor for which I dare not attempt to express
 my gratitude. I confide in your Excellency's sensibility to
 interpret my feelings for this, and for the obliging manner
 in which you are pleased to announce it.

I have the honor to be
 Your Excellency's
 most Obedt^t & most Aff^t Serv^t
 G. Washington

The facsimile and printed extracts from the letters of Rochambeau and
 Washington are taken from the Washington Manuscripts in the Library
 of Congress. The photographs are by L. C. Handy, Washington, D. C.



U. S. MEDICAL CORPS EXHIBIT IN NATIONAL MUSEUM

By Nelson McDowell Shepard

Author of "Pen and Brush Sketches of the A. E. F.," "Insignia of A. E. F. Aero Squadrons"

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."



LOOKING backward on days that seem now little more than a dream, with what a rush of memories these words convey to mind the supreme self-sacrifice the God of Battles exacts of man.

If a single epitaph was to be inscribed in memory of the men of the Medical Corps who lie interred in France, no more appropriate expression of their self-sacrifice could be found than in those words of the Scripture, breathing as they do the spirit of their service to country and to comrade.

History seldom records deeds of sublimer heroism than those performed by the hospital men who asked only an opportunity to serve humanity, nor will the historian of the future fulfill the great task that lies before him if he fails to give due recognition to the organization and the services of those men and women who so strengthened the moral fibre and backbone of the armies in the field.

When the story of the Medical Corps is told in figures and facts it will be a record of achievement and performance of which America might well be proud. Too often the more spectacular branches of the service have been thrust into the

limelight to the neglect of others, yet it is the combatant in the ranks who knows that, wherever the advance led, through rolling barrage or raking machine-gun fire, there strode beside him a hospital apprentice, ready in the face of death to extend a hand of mercy to friend or foe, ready at all times to lay down his life for a comrade-in-arms. Is it small wonder then, that the fortunes of war found the doughboy and the "doc," as he was known fraternally in most commands, sticking together like the real friends that they were?

It is not the purpose here even to attempt the story of the Medical Corps, but one cannot mention the work of this all-important branch of the Service without pausing to pay tribute to the hospital man who marched in the ranks shoulder to shoulder with the doughboy, who faced the same death, shared the same joys and vicissitudes, and who gave ungrudgingly to his country all that God gave him—his life.

Records show that 597 enlisted men and 192 officers of the Medical Corps answered the great summons; 842 men of the enlisted personnel received wounds in the performance of their duties and



U. S. Official Photograph

BY THE HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS THE WOUNDED AND DYING WERE BROUGHT BY AMBULANCE TO THESE EVACUATION POINTS, THERE TO FILTER THROUGH THE VARIOUS HOSPITAL CHANNELS OF THE A. E. F. FRIEND AND FOE ALIKE RECEIVE THE SAME CARE. AS WITNESS THE THREE GERMAN WOUNDED IN THE FOREGROUND. SOMETIMES THESE EVACUATION POINTS WERE TARGETS FOR GERMAN SHELLS

94, captured on the field, languished in German prison pens.

When the American and Allied governments singled out individual men to honor for their services, 1349 decorations were awarded members of the Medical Corps and 118 were cited in Army Orders. Of these, 253 were officers, 5 were nurses and 1091 were enlisted men.

Without taking into account the stupendous task of organizing the great hospital bases in France on a scale that has not its counterpart in American history, here at a glance is a record of personal performance of duty that speaks for the spirit of the corps.

It was recognized by the War Department that if the Army Medical Museum

in Washington was to profit from the lessons of the World War it was necessary to send to France a unit adequately equipped to collect all available material for study and investigation. To accomplish this required patience, leadership, and organization. Yet scarcely had the first American soldier set foot on French soil than such a unit, fully equipped, making moving pictures, conducting research work, and collecting material on the field followed close behind.

As a result the Army Medical Museum and the U. S. National Museum to-day are in possession of material which will be of the greatest educational value to medical officers and to all who follow the profession of medicine and surgery.



U.S. Official Photograph

SHELLS BURSTING IN AIR MEANT NOTHING AT ALL IN THE DAILY ROUTINE OF THIS ARMY DENTAL SURGEON WHO OPENED HIS OFFICE IN A CAPTURED GERMAN MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT. IF IT WASN'T ONE THING IT WAS ANOTHER, AND THIS YOUNG DOUGHBOY PROBABLY WISHED HE WAS UP IN THE FRONT LINES. UNCLE SAM FURNISHED HIS DENTAL SURGEONS WITH A COMPLETE SET OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS WHEN THEY WENT INTO THE LINES. THIS SCENE IS TYPICAL OF MANY ADVANCED STATIONS DURING THE LAST BIG OFFENSIVE

Several thousand specimens of pathological lessons have been sent to the Army Medical Museum, there to form the basis of future research work that will keep the Public Health Service abreast of the times in medical achievement.

About a year ago some medical officers, just returned from active service in France, were examining the war collections at the U. S. National Museum in Washington with the genuine enjoyment of suddenly encountering an old friend, when they quite naturally inquired where the exhibits relating to the Medical Corps were kept. Imagine their surprise when they learned that these exhibits were conspicuous by their absence. Every depart-

ment it seems, was represented except the Medical Corps.

They reported this absence of recognition to Surgeon General Ireland, of the Public Health Service, with the result that Captain L. L. Tanney was detailed to take up the question directly with William De C. Ravenel, administrative assistant to Secretary Walcott, Director of the Smithsonian Institution. It was explained that the Medical Corps had been neglected only because the installation of exhibits would require the assistance of experts in that particular field.

Perhaps more general interest was manifested in the hospitals than in any other preparations of the Government to

carry on the war to a successful conclusion. Parents were anxious to know how Uncle Sam was caring for their wounded and disabled sons; they wanted to know of the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation carried on in the hospitals over here and then displayed personal interest in all other phases that entered into the hospital service.

That there was a great deal of blundering, a great deal of unnecessary suffering, congested conditions, and other matters calling for correction was due only to the unsurmountable obstacles which the Medical Department of the Army had to overcome in organizing the greatest hospital service of modern times.

The one factor, according to the Surgeon General's report, which saved the Medical Corps from collapse at the crucial period when the dead and wounded were pouring in by the thousands, was the self-sacrificing spirit of all the personnel at the front and in the rear. Officers, nurses and men labored to the limit of physical endurance during the closing weeks of the war and the operating surgeons often remained on duty for seventy-two hours at a stretch.

As an example of the handicaps under which most of the work was conducted, some of the base hospitals, organized on a basis of 500 patients, were forced to take care of as many as 2100 patients; practically all base hospitals were caring for as many as 1500 men and one, with a total nursing staff of only 110 cared for 4500 when the peak of the load was reached. As for the evacuation hospitals and the hospital shelters on the actual front, their selection was due to the fortunes of war. Demolished churches, structures, ravines, dugouts, any place that afforded a shelter and an outlet served the purpose.

How to give the general public an idea

of this work, an idea of the base hospitals themselves and the equipment used at the front, was a part of the problem that the Museum officials had to solve.

Hampered chiefly by lack of floor space in the Museum, which made it impossible to give an impression of atmosphere and surroundings, the officials set about the task of reducing the various exhibits to the smallest possible scale. So many soldiers visit the Museum in their sight-seeing trips about Washington that the plan was adopted of reproducing as nearly as possible, on a minute scale, the great base hospitals and the evacuation hospitals within roar of the artillery, just back of the actual lines. Thus to one who has had the good fortune, or the misfortune, as the case may be, to be wounded, these exhibits in the National Museum are of peculiar interest.

Another purpose of the exhibits was the desire to show to the American people, by actual comparison with the exhibits of the Civil War period, just how far science and governmental care of the wounded and disabled has advanced. In any event they serve to give the American parent a very comprehensive idea of the improvement in hospital facilities and what the Government tried and is trying to do to-day for the proper care and restoration of the wounded.

The first room that the visitor enters is the X-ray room of a modern base hospital. In connection with this exhibit, it may be said truthfully that it is the most adequately equipped and modern X-ray laboratory in the United States. The actual installation of the apparatus was undertaken by Captain Mooradian of the Medical Corps, who personally supervised the arrangement and selected the apparatus just as it ought to be in the plans of the Public Health Service for its largest base hospitals. When one

medical officer saw the exhibit recently he swore many overseas oaths. His unit had pleaded in vain for most of the apparatus and had to go about their work handicapped because of lack of essentials. "And here's just what we needed," he moaned. Difficulties of transportation and delays in the fulfillment of orders often retarded the work of fully equipping hospitals, but the Museum exhibit shows to what extent the Government had developed its X-ray equipment; not a single detail is lacking.

Aside from the apparatus for the base hospitals, perhaps the most interesting feature of this particular exhibit is the portable apparatus for evacuation hospitals. The surgeon carried with him his own portable electric generator, table and apparatus, affording him the same facilities for emergency work as were available at the bases.

The equipment for the base hospitals comprises in addition to the X-ray operating table special apparatus for the examination of all wounds. Chief among these is the vertical röntgenoscope for examining the lungs and stomachs of patients while standing and a vertical stereoscopic plate changer. Then, too, there is the localization apparatus for examining the exact position of bullets and shrapnel in the body of the soldier, an X-ray machine of the interrupterless type with Coolidge filament lighting transformer and a Wheatstone stereoscope. In addition there also is a separate bedside unit for the examination of patients too dangerously wounded to be moved. From a scientific point it is interesting to know just how far science has been developed in the use of the X-ray; from the point of the average visitor, it leaves an impression of efficiency and confidence.

From the X-ray laboratory the visitor

enters a miniature hospital ward. It has been reduced on a scale of three beds. Owing to the lack of space Mr. Lewton has combined other departments of the hospital, such as the linen closets, utility rooms and offices, with the general bed ward.

Nurses, detailed especially by Miss Stimson, in charge of the Army Nurse Corps, put the ward in hospital shape; therefore, all that is needed to give it a touch of realism is a Red Cross nurse and three doughboy occupants for the beds singing: "We don't want to get well, we don't want to get well, for we're having a wonderful time!"

The beds are of the folding type mounted on bed trucks. The first has a back rest, cradle for holding the patient's clothes and T-bars for placing mosquito netting over the bed. The second bed is equipped with a screen used when the patient is being examined by the surgeon and the Carrel-Dakin outfit for irrigating wounds. Overhead are pulleys and apparatus for holding up legs and arms, the latest contrivance in the treatment of broken extremities. When the doughboy is put in this bed he is usually a very battered man. Then there is a plain folding bed for convalescent patients—the best bed of all.

Arranged in one corner is the utility room, in another corner is the cabinet for dressings and surgical implements, a dressing carriage, medicine cabinet, modern food-conveyor for bringing hot meals to the patient's bedside, a linen room and everything, in fact, even down to the office, desk and typewriter.

Next is a room that is an unpleasant reminder to most of the soldiers who visit the hospitals, certainly to those who remember going into a similar one in France. It is a reproduction of a big



U. S. Official Photograph

THIS IS A TYPICAL HOSPITAL SCENE DURING THE SEPTEMBER, 1918, OFFENSIVE, WHEN ANY ABODE WAS CONVERTED TO HOSPITAL USE. THIS CHURCH AT NEUVILLE, IN THE MEUSE, ITSELF THE VICTIM OF GERMAN DESTRUCTION, SHELTERED HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN WOUNDED DURING THOSE DAYS OF HEAVY FIGHTING

operating room of the average base hospital fully equipped with standard U. S. Army surgical appliances and instruments. The first object to attract attention is the forbidding operating table with instruments carefully laid on one side, ready to receive a patient. Interesting features are the Hawley fracture table used when setting broken bones and an alarming array of splints and sterilizing apparatus. The same kind of equipment, only on a smaller scale for use in the evacuation hospitals is included in the exhibit.

In another section of this main room is a complete eye, ear and throat clinic, treatment of these cases being carried on independently of other work in the hospitals.

Entering the anesthesia room one feels

inclined to hold his breath ever so slightly, anticipating the familiar odor, for here the patient is prepared for operation and put to sleep. Blessed anesthesia! Everything is done to relieve the sufferer. No anesthetic laboratory in a modern hospital could be as complete. There is among other paraphernalia a Heidbrink automatic anesthetizer complete with tanks for nitrous oxide and oxygen, and all necessary appliances used to anesthetize patients with nitrous oxide-oxygen.

An interesting feature of the exhibit, more readily understood by the average layman, is a layout of photographs demonstrating the program of physical reconstruction and rehabilitation for disabled soldiers carried on in the U. S. hospitals by direction of the Surgeon General. The scenes are taken at the hospitals in



U. S. Official Photograph

FIRST LIEUTENANT LAUTELL LUGAR AND FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM A. HOWELL (LEFT) ATTENDING WOUNDED IN REAR OF FIRST LINE, JAULNEY, MEURTHE ET MOSELLE, FRANCE, OCTOBER 27, 1918

this country and cover practically all phases of the work.

If one would like to know how it must feel to be a dental surgeon at the front just glance for a moment at one of the accompanying illustrations. Bombardments hold no fears for him; he has selected as his abiding place a captured German machine-gun position and here under range of the big guns he pulls teeth and gouges patients with all the facilities available in his quiet dental office at home. The dental laboratory, familiar in a way to almost every soldier whether wounded or not, is one of the most interesting features of the exhibit. Each base hospital was equipped with dental office and laboratory. When the dental surgeon was at the front he carried with him a portable outfit complete even to the dreaded buzzer and chair. All this is easily

packed in a small field chest, part of which is used for the chair. Dental work at the front is often as imperative as surgery and the dentist goes along fully equipped at all times.

Next is the chemical laboratory exhibit, where the research work so essential to the hospitals is conducted. This exhibit shows the pathological laboratory for the study of nature and results of disease; the serological laboratory used to prepare and test serums, better known as "shots in the arm" and lastly the bacteriological laboratory where every known germ is tabulated and put in a modern germ rogues' gallery. This includes an incubator for hatching germs.

Mr. Lewton has not even forgotten the heating system necessary for the buildings in planning the exhibits. Various kinds of boilers and furnaces are shown

in order to give the visitor the knowledge that cold as well as disease was combated in the hospitals.

In the main hall of the Museum there is a fully equipped G. M. C. ambulance with a capacity for four stretchers. It is interesting to note that it is ready for any emergency except for one thing—the tires are flat. Then, too, there is the familiar Ford field ambulance which no road in France could stop. In fact, the only thing that could bring it to a halt was a well-placed shell, but the Boche had to be pretty sure it was a direct hit. Compared with the clumsy, slow-moving ambulance wagons of the Civil War, the motor ambulance is a distinct sign of the times.

Further on there is a type of field litter on wheels for moving wounded over stretches of road, though during the actual fighting the wounded were carried away by the means of the ordinary field stretcher borne by two or four men. Other collections show the medical officer's field kit and the familiar "belt" of the hospital apprentice—the walking drug-store and hospital of the army, ready at all times to bandage anything from a blistered foot to a bullet hole through the body.

Of course, the exhibit would be incomplete without the "portable disinfectant" as the Museum officials refer to it. To the army it is known as the delousing machine or the "cootie" mill. For rough treatment of clothes it has no competitor among the modern city steam laundries. It was an essential part of the Army hospital equipment.

Aside from its scientific value the exhibit shows Uncle Sam's Medical Depart-

ment at its best. Soldiers often complained bitterly because the whole amount of the ration approved by the War Department usually dwindled down to half a ration by the time it reached the front and dished out in the "chow" line. And so it was with the medical supplies to a very large extent. What the specifications in Washington called for was one story, what the hospitals often got in the way of equipment was quite another. These failures, however, were due to no fault of the Medical Corps which worked with might and main to serve a mighty cause. But the great fact remains.

No finer record was made in the American Expeditionary Forces than by the Medical Corps; no branch of the service was confronted with more obstacles, nor overcame them with a finer spirit. When the first unit reached France ahead of the Army it comprised a mere handful of determined men and women. When the Armistice was signed the Corps had built up the greatest hospital organization in the history of the American government and its strength had reached 18,146 officers, 10,081 nurses and 145,815 men. It would be difficult to conceive of the wonders in organization another year of war would have realized.

But more than anything else that counted was the spirit of the personnel. Theirs was not to reason why; theirs was the simple performance of their duty to friend and foe alike. How faithfully they fulfilled that duty, how they laid down their lives for their comrades, the rows of wooden crosses at the head of their graves on the battlefields of France bear mute and solemn testimony.





COÖPERATION BETWEEN HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

By James H. Preston

President General, Sons of the American Revolution, Baltimore, Maryland



AMONG the agencies most efficient for the creation of a national spirit and for the encouragement and development of love of country, the patriotic societies would seem to be the most valuable.

If some correlation and coöperation could be brought about between these patriotic societies, if there could be some consolidation of their activities along certain lines, it would produce a much fuller, broader and a more comprehensive result.

A central organization made up of representatives of all the patriotic societies, meeting, say once a year, and working along coöperative lines, would greatly increase the efficiency of the whole work.

The splendid work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the admirable work, I believe, of the Sons of the American Revolution, would, I am sure, be very much enlarged and improved if some form of yearly or semi-yearly meeting could be had, in which their parallel activities might be rendered more efficient.

This is particularly true of these two Societies in that the Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution have

practically the same requirements for membership, except that the Daughters are limited to the female descendants of a Revolutionary ancestor and the Sons are limited to the male descendants.

These requirements for membership in the Sons are as follows:

"Any man shall be eligible to membership in the Society who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to, and rendered active service in, the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman, or minuteman, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress, or of any one of the several Colonies or States, or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial, or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain."

Now, the provision for membership in the Daughters makes practically the same requirements, so that brothers

and sons of a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution are virtually entitled through the same ancestor to join the Sons of the American Revolution.

An interchange, therefore, of membership, the names and addresses, together with the name of the ancestor, would result in recruiting the membership of both organizations with a minimum of effort.

To this end, I, therefore, invite correspondence with the brothers and sons, or male relatives, of any of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This correspondence may take place with me direct, as President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, or with any of our State organizations or chapters, and I will be glad to reciprocate with the Daughters in supplying names, addresses and lineage of our members, so that an opportunity may be given them to increase their

membership in the various chapters of that organization.

This is not theoretical, but practical. We have had an example of it in Baltimore.

We obtained through the goodness of the then State Regent, Mrs. Lilly Tyson Elliott, and the State organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the names of some of the members in this district.

Upon a circularization of these names, one hundred new members have been obtained for the Sons of the American Revolution in our small local jurisdiction alone.

If the same effort was extended over the entire country by the two Societies in coöperation, a very great stimulus to the activities and membership of the two organizations would follow and an admirable result would be obtained also in developing the historic and patriotic ideals of the two Societies.



D. A. R. LIBRARY

Among the books received in the D. A. R. Library in Memorial Continental Hall are the following, representing thirteen states:

History of Alabama. A. J. Pickett. 1851. Gift of Misses Mary and Jennie Chamberlain.

History of New London County, Conn. D. H. Hamilton. 1882. Gift of Faith Trumbull Chapter.

List of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to America. A. B. Faust. 1920. Gift of Livingston Manor Chapter, D. C.

Book of the United States. Gift of Rev. George Milledge Chapter, Ga.

The Soul of Abraham Lincoln. W. E. Barton. 1820. Gift of George Rogers Clark Chapter, Ill.

History of Kentucky. Mann Butler. Gift of Jane McAfee Chapter, D. A. R., Kentucky.

The Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy. D. O. S. Lovell. 1920. Gift of Miss Lucy Sweet, Mass.

Biographical Sketches and Records of the Ezra Olin Family. George S. Nye. 1892. Gift of Mrs. C. W. Oakley, Mich.

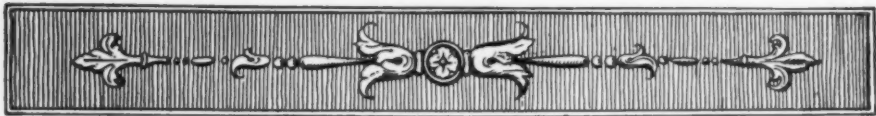
Doniphan's Expedition and the Conquest of New Mexico and California. W. E. Connelly. 1907. Gift of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Mo.

Somerset County, N. J., Historical Quarterly. Vol. 8, 1919. Gift of General Frelinghuysen Chapter, N. J.

History of Oregon. W. H. Gray. 1870. Gift of Williamette Chapter.

History of Edgefield County, S. C. J. A. Chapman. 1897. Gift of Miss Mallie B. Waters, S. C.

Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin. G. F. and W. T. R. Marvin. 1904. Gift of Mrs. John S. Gibson, of West Virginia.



NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI



MEMBERS of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who have relatives eligible to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati will be interested in the following list, sent to the Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R., by William Sturgis Thomas, M.D., Chairman, Committee on Claims and Admissions, New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

The list contains the names of Revolutionary officers in the Continental Line whose service made them eligible to membership in the Society at the time of its institution in 1783. Right to membership is vested in the eldest male descendant of each of these officers, and, in failure thereof, in the eldest male collateral descendant who may be judged worthy.

UNUSED RIGHTS

Society of the Cincinnati in State of New York
Revolutionary Officers—New York State
Line Compiled July 15, 1920.

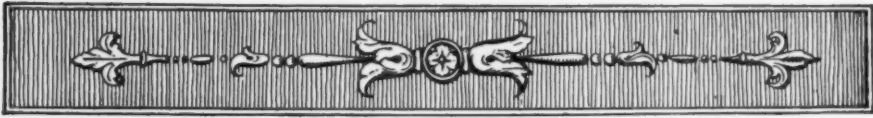
Adams, Surg. William
Allen, Lieut. Stephen
Alling, Lieut. Stephen
Archbald, Lieut. Edward
Arendt, Col. Henry Leonard Philip, Baron de
Ashton, Sergt. John
Banks, Commissary John
Barber, Capt. William
Barclay, Col. Hugh
Barr, Lieut. John
Barrett, Lieut. James
Bateman, Adj. John
Beardsley, Surg. Mate Gershom

Belknap, Capt. John
Benson, Lt.-Col. Robert
Betts, Lieut. James
Bevier, Capt. Philip Du Bois
Birdsall, Lieut. Daniel
Blackley, Lieut. John
Bogardus, Lieut. Benjamin
Bogart, Surg. Mate Nicholas N.
Bowen, Capt. Prentice
Brindley, Lieut. Francis
Brown, Lieut. John
Bull, Capt. William
Burnett, Maj. Robert
Burnside, Lieut. John
Campbell, Col. Donald
Campbell, Surg. Jabez
Carlevan, Lieut. Andrew
Cebra, Lieut. William
Cheeseman, Capt. Jacob
Concklin, Lieut. Silvanus
Conine, Capt.-Lieut. Philip
Conyngham, Surg. Mate Cornelius
Cook, Ensign Ezekiel
Cooke, Surg. Samuel
Copp, Capt. John
Cronin, Capt. Patrick
Cutting, Apothecary John Brown
Cuyler, Deputy Commissary Jacob
Davis, Maj. John
De Peyster, Ensign W. W.
De Witt, Maj. Thomas
Diefendorf, Capt. Henry
Dodge, Capt.-Lt. Henry
Drake, Capt. Joshua
Du Bois, Col. Lewis
Dusenbury, Maj. John
Elsworth, Capt. Peter
English, Lieut. Samuel
Evans, Chaplain Israel
Finck, Maj. Andrew
Fisk, Lieut. Isaac
French, Capt. Abner
Garnett, Surg. Mate William
Gates, Ensign John
Gildersleeve, Lieut. Finch
Glenny, Lieut. William
Godwin, Capt. Henry

Griffing, Ensign Stephen
 Hanson, Capt. Dirck
 Hardenbergh, Capt. John L.
 Haviland, Surg. Ebenezer
 Hicks, Capt. Benjamin
 Hoogland, Capt. Jeronimus
 Hughes, Commissary Hugh
 Hughes, Capt. Timothy
 Hunt, Quarter-Master David
 Jackson, Lieut. Patten
 Johnson, Capt. John
 Johnson, Capt. William
 Keyser, Lieut. John, Jr.
 Kirkland, Chaplain Samuel
 Lawrence, Lieut. Oliver
 Livingston, Capt. Abraham
 Livingston, Capt. Gilbert James
 Livingston, Col. James
 Livingston, Lieut. Robert H.
 Loisiau, Capt. Augustin
 McArthur, Lieut. Alexander
 McClaghry, Lieut. John
 McCracken, Lt.-Col. Joseph
 McCrea, Surg. Stephen
 McCune, Capt. William
 McKean, Capt. Robert
 Mackinson, Lieut. James
 McNair, Lieut. James
 Mason, Chaplain John
 Maxwell, Lieut. Anthony
 Meade, Surg. William
 Miles, Capt.-Lt. John
 Mills, Capt. Daniel
 Montgomery, General Richard
 Monty, Lieut. Francis
 Morris, Major Jacob
 Morris, Lt.-Col. Lewis
 Mott, Lieut. Ebenezer
 Mott, Capt. Gershom
 Moulton, Capt. William
 Muller, Capt. Jeremiah Christopher
 Munday, Lieut. William
 Neely, Capt. Abraham
 Nichols, Lieut. Isaac
 Nicholson, Maj. George Chadine
 Nicholson, Lieut. Thomas
 Nottingham, Capt. William
 Oliver, Lieut. Richard
 Ostrander, Lieut. John
 Parsons, Commissary Eli
 Pawling, Col. Albert
 Peck, Lieut. Hiel
 Pendleton, Lieut. Solomon
 Post, Captain Anthony

Post, Commissary John
 Provost, Paymaster Robert
 Reed, Surg. Thomas
 Riker, Capt. Abraham
 Robicheau (also Robicheux), Capt. James
 Rosekrans, Maj. James
 Rutan, Lieut. Peter
 Sackett, Capt. Samuel
 Salisbury, Capt.-Lt. Barent Staats
 Sanford, Capt. William
 Schuyler, Surg. Nicholas
 Schuyler, Ensign Richard
 Sherwood, Capt. Adiel
 Sherwood, Lieut. Isaac
 Smith, Surg. Isaac
 Spoor, Ensign John
 Staats, Lieut. Garret
 Stevenson, Surg. John
 Stockton, Surg. Benjamin B.
 Swartout, Lieut. Henry
 Tappan, Lieut. Peter
 Tarse, Maj. Peter B.
 Ten Eyck, Lieut. Abraham
 Ten Eyck, Capt. Lt. John DeP.
 Thompson, Capt.-Lt. Thomas
 Titus, Capt. Jonathan
 Treat, Surg. Malachi
 Treat, Capt. Lt. Samuel
 Tuthill, Lieut. Azariah
 Van Benschoten, Lieut. Peter
 Van Ingen, Surg. Dirck
 Van Rensselaer, Capt. Peter
 Van Valkenburgh, Lieut. Bartholomew Jacob
 Van Veghten, Lieut. Tobias
 Van Wagenen, Lieut. Garret H.
 Van Woert, Capt. Isaac
 Van Wyck, Capt. Abraham
 Vergereau, Lieut. Peter
 Visscher, Lt.-Col. John
 Vosburgh, Lieut. Peter Isaac
 Waring, Capt.-Lt. Henry
 Welp, Lieut. Anthony
 Williard, Surg. Elias
 Williams, Surg. Bedford
 Williams, Lieut. Henry Abraham
 Wilson, Lieut. Alexander
 Woodruff, Surg. Henloch
 Woodruff, Surg.-Mate Samuel
 Wool, Capt. Isaiah
 Woolsey, Lieut. Melancthon Lloyd
 Wright, Capt. Robert
 Wynkoop, Capt. Jacobus
 Young, Capt. Guy
 Young, Surg. Joseph





A NOTABLE COLONIAL FREE SCHOOL

By Henry C. Shinn



IGHTEEN miles from Philadelphia, in Mount Holly, New Jersey, the county seat of Burlington County, stands a tiny one-story brick building. Less than twenty feet square, its walls are cut and scarred by the play of generations of children, and passage of innumerable little feet. The quaint building is a monument to an idea, for its builders—innkeepers, hatters and blacksmiths though they were—saw a bright vision in the distance and the little schoolhouse rose as the tangible expression of their dream. The group of men who met on a June day in 1759, and entered into an agreement to raise a stock fund for the erection and support of a free school, would be greatly astonished could they see the present public-school system of the country, of which their action one hundred and sixty years ago was a prophecy.

The historic school narrowly escaped destruction during the Revolution, when Sir Henry Clinton's troops occupied Mount Holly while on their retreat from Philadelphia in 1778. Tradition says that the schoolhouse and Rev. John Brainard's Presbyterian church, which adjoined it, were used by the British for stables. Upon evacuating the town, the enemy burned the church, but spared the school. The iron works, which were engaged in making camp kettles for the Continental soldiers, were also de-

stroyed, and the Friends' meeting house was used by the British commissary department.

In 1759 Mount Holly was a tiny settlement of possibly one hundred houses. A majority of the inhabitants were Friends, and the education of the children of such families was taken care of by that denomination, a Friends' school having been opened in the village as early as 1739. But there were some poor children for whom no educational facilities were available, and their deplorable condition became a subject of discussion among the villagers, culminating in a meeting of the citizens on June 28, 1759, for the purpose of considering ways and means of opening a free school. The detailed minutes of that meeting have long since disappeared, but it is a matter of history that the gathering decided to raise a stock fund for the "free education of youth." Twenty-one citizens signed the articles of agreement and subscribed to stock. These men have all passed to their reward. Their last resting places are forgotten and perhaps unknown. It is probable that in all their quiet lives there was no claim to fame save this one act, but that alone makes them worthy of honor, and the only tribute that the modern generation can pay to their memory is to endeavor to perpetuate their names.

The fund was divided into twenty-



FREE SCHOOL BUILDING AT MOUNT HOLLY, FOUNDED 1759

five shares and the subscribers were: Henry Paxson, Esq., John Hatkinson, John Clark, Alexander Ross and John Bispham, two shares each; John Munrow, one and one-half shares; Josiah White, John Clatton, Thomas Shinn, Daniel Jones, Ebenezer Doughty, Samuel Clark, Aaron Smith, Earl Shinn, Zachariah Rossell, Joseph McCullah, Acquila Shinn and John Budd, one share each; James McIlhigo, John Foraker and Adam Forker, one-half share each. These stockholders chose five trustees, Henry Paxson, John Munrow, Alexander Ross, John Clark and John Hatkinson, and authorized them to purchase a piece of ground for the proposed schoolhouse and "to take a deed for the same in trust, as well for the uses of the other subscribers as for

themselves." The trustees lost no time in performing their duty, for on September 29, 1759, they purchased a lot of land on New Street, Mount Holly (now Brainard Street), for 8 pounds 10 shillings proclamation money. The deed of conveyance, which is recorded in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, specifies that the purchase was for "school land." The free schoolhouse was built and opened for pupils in a very short time after the site was secured.

This act of the citizens of Mount Holly is one of the earliest recorded instances of the education of children at the public expense, and it is especially noteworthy because it was conceived and performed voluntarily, without the compulsion of legislative

enactment, as was the case with the Massachusetts free schools of 1647. An important milestone on the road leading to the modern public-school system was thus laid, and it is believed that the method of subscription employed in founding the Mount Holly school is without a counterpart in the annals of Colonial education.

The names of the early teachers in the historic schoolhouse are unknown, and the next record that has been preserved relating to the operation of the free school is dated November 13, 1765, when the stockholders were assessed 7 shillings and 6 pence a share "to be applied toward purchasing a Cain stove for the schoolhouse and whatever repairs is needful to be done for said house."

The exciting days of the Revolution and the death of several of the original stockholders resulted in the closing of the free school, and the building was used for religious meetings and other purposes for many years. In September, 1814, a little group of charitably disposed women organized the Mount Holly Female Benevolent Society. The object of the association, in addition to the relieving of distress and destitution, was to reopen a free school for poor children, and the descendants of the twenty-one founders of the original free school thereupon transferred their "right, title and interest in the premises to the said Female Benevolent

Society" on March 14, 1814. The school was put in operation and continued without interruption until 1834, when the present public-school system of Mount Holly was installed. During the years that it was supported by the Society more than one thousand children were taught in the venerable building, many of them receiving their only education there. The Society was incorporated in 1844, and is still in active existence. It has held regular meetings in the schoolhouse for one hundred and five years, and celebrated its one hundredth anniversary there in 1914.

There probably exists no more historic school building in all the territory of the thirteen original states than the little free school at Mount Holly. Its quaint, arched ceiling has looked down upon the heads of many generations of children who have learned the "three R's" beneath its protection and then passed forth into the world, better fitted for the struggle of life. Its founders builded better than they knew, for the influence of their work has endured far beyond the boundaries of their imagination and has left its impress upon the educational history of America. Numberless associations cluster about its walls, and the older citizens of the town love and revere the little building, but it stands unmarked by any tablet, and but few of the many who pass by it daily know its history.

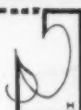




HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University



V. THE REVOLUTION, 1776-1781.

To Channing's *History of the United States*, vol. iii, and Lecky's *England in the Eighteenth Century*, cited last month, may be added Van Tyne's *American Revolution* (American Nation, vol. 9) and Trevelyan's *American Revolution*, written, like Lecky's work, from the standpoint of the English whigs. Lossing's *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution*, if accessible, gives a good idea of scenery and local tradition. An extremely readable recent account is Lodge's *Story of the Revolution*. An old book, still good for the younger members of the family, is Coffin's *Boys of '76*. Summaries may be found in Bassett, pp. 186-217, and Becker, *Beginnings of the American People*, pp. 249-274.

1. The Declaration of Independence.

Van Tyne: *American Revolution*, ch. 5.

Channing: *History of the United States*, vol. iii, ch. 7.

Bancroft: iv, 435-452.

The Struggle for the Hudson and Delaware.

2. The Loss of New York.

Van Tyne: ch. 7.

Wilson: ii, 250-266.

3. Trenton and Princeton.

Trevelyan: *American Revolution*, pt. 2, vol. ii, 84-147.

Bryant and Gay: iii, 525-536.

4. Howe's Capture of Philadelphia.

Fiske: *American Revolution*, i, 299-324.

Wilson: ii, 280-288.

5. Burgoyne's Campaign.

Fiske, i, 260-298; 325-343.

Bryant and Gay: vol. iii, ch. 23.

Channing: iii, 253-273.

6. The French Alliance.

Fiske: ii, 1-24, or Channing: iii, 282-293.

Lecky: *England in the Eighteenth Century*, iv, 402-418; 433-435 (New ed.).

7. John Paul Jones.

Bryant and Gay: iii, 618-623.

Bancroft: iii, 308-310.

The biography by Augustus Buell may be used for further study.

8. The War on the Border.

The Wyoming and Cherry Valley Massacres.

Fiske: ii, 82-92.

Clark's Conquest of the Northwest.

Fiske: ii, 103-109.

Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, vol. ii, ch. 2, 3. (Sagamore ed. part 2, ch. 6, 7.)

9. Arnold's Treason.

Fiske: vol. ii, ch. 14.

Bancroft: v, 427-438.

Trevelyan: *George the Third and Charles Fox*, i, 277-295.

The War in the South.

10. The Attack on Charleston, 1776.

Lodge: *Story of the Revolution*, 125-135.

11. Clinton's Expedition.

Van Tyne: 289-301.

Fiske: ii, 164-181.

Greene and Cornwallis.

12. King's Mountain.

Lodge: 380-400.

Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, vol. ii, ch. 9. (Sagamore ed. part ii, ch. 5.)

13. The Cowpens.

Lodge: 400-408.

Bancroft: v, 476-488.

14. Greene's Retreat.

Lodge: 409-425.

Bancroft: v, 489-495.

15. Greene's Campaign in South Carolina.

Lodge: 425-447.

Fiske: ii, 262-268.

16. Yorktown.

Channing: iii, 331-342.

Fiske: vol. ii, ch. 15.



Howard

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Morse

HOWARD

The family of Howard, one of the oldest and most illustrious in the World, is of Saxon origin.

Burke states that Howard, or Hereward, was living in the reign of King Edward, 957-973, and that he was a kinsman of the Duke Oslac. The very ancient book of the Church of Ely "Historia Ecclesia Eliensis" confirms this statement.

Sir John Howard married Alice de Boys, and their grandson Sir Robert, married Lady Margaret Mowbray, and with this marriage begins the great record of the Howards. She was the daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, a direct descendant of Robert De Vere, who signed the Magna Charta as surety for King John, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard FitzAllen, Earl of Arundel and granddaughter of Lord John Mowbray and Elizabeth Segrave, who on her mother's side was a granddaughter of King Edward 1st and his wife Margaret, daughter of Philip Le Hardi, King of France.

On her father's side Elizabeth Segrave was descended from Charlemagne, King Alfred, William the Conqueror, Rollo and all the early French Kings and heroes.

Sir John, son of Sir William Howard and Margaret Mowbray, 1st Duke of Norfolk, married Katherine, daughter of William, Lord of Moleyna.

Their son, Lord Edmund, married Joyce, daughter of Sir Richard Culpepper, and their daughter Margaret married Sir Thomas Arundel. Their son Matthew took his mother's name of Howard and married Margaret Wiloughby.

They were the parents of Matthew Howard, who settled near Annapolis, Md., 1649, and of Ann Howard, wife of Cecil, Lord Baltimore.

DE MORS, MORSE

The surname Morse claims a high antiquity, and has been changed from De Mors to Mors, and the "de" gradually dropped and the final "e" added. It occurs as early as A. D. 1358, in the reign of Edward 3rd, when as a journey was about to be undertaken into France, during a truce with that country and the captivity of her king, Edward addressed his order to "Hugo de Mors." From the nature of this commission and the prevalence of chivalry at the time it is inferred that Hugo was a "knight."

This is assurance of this name being in England 1356, but no evidence that Hugo de Mors was from Normandy. This surname does not occur in Normandy but was known in Germany as early as 1200, and on the Continent, in England and in its birthplace it is spelled Mors.

From the Will of Margaret Mors, Suffolk, England, 1510, it is evident that she owned the Church in which she directed her body to be interred.

Nicholas Morse, grandson of Lord Bixby, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was Governor of Bengal about 1750.

No one is believed to have been knighted in England before Sir Robert Morse, the East India General, who kept and transmitted the ancient Arms now used by the family.


The family in America starts from Anthony and William Morse of Newbury, Essex Co., Mass., brothers, and Joseph Morse, of Ipswich, Essex Co., and Samuel Morse of Dedham, Norfolk Co., Mass., brothers, who arrived about 1635, and became men of prominence in Massachusetts.

A distinguished descendant was Samuel Finley Breese Morse, founder of the American system of electro-magnetic telegraph.



WASHINGTON ROCK, NEW JERSEY

By Susan R. Read

EW JERSEY is justly proud of her part in the Revolutionary War, and rejoices not a little in having been included in the bounds of that strategic territory which required the frequent and long-time presence of that great central figure which still holds sway over the minds and hearts of not only Americans, but of the world—George Washington.

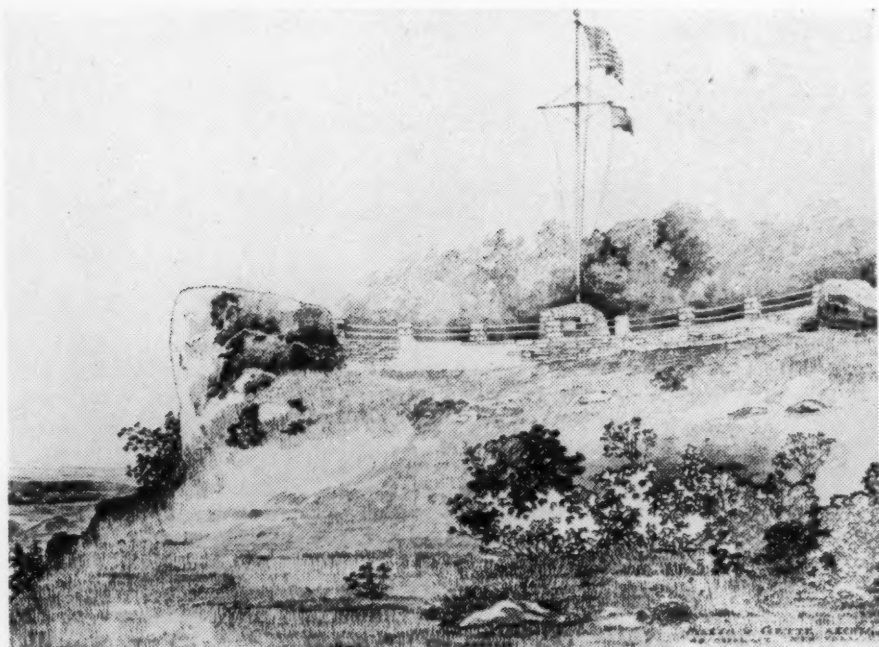
A brief *résumé* of historical events will give the setting we need for our subject in hand. In the winter of 1777, after the taking of the Hessians Christmas night at Trenton, and the Battle of Princeton, General Washington retired to Morristown with his main army, while Lord Howe, Commander of the British forces, sought quarters at New Brunswick. The story of that inclement winter, when our troops were so illy fed and clad and the spirit of the Colonies was so greatly depressed by prior defeats and failures, still calls forth our sympathy. Perhaps at no period of the war were the days darker, nor the prospects more gloomy. The cause of liberty seemed in truth to be hanging by a very slender thread.

On the 28th of May, 1777, General Washington's army of about 6000 men broke camp at Morristown and entrenched themselves on the Watchung Ridge at Middlebrook, near Bound

Brook; a well-chosen vantage point. Divining that Philadelphia was the objective of the British commander, Washington sought some outlook where unobserved he could daily watch the movements of the enemy, having with his far-reaching mind fathomed the plans and probable tactics of Lord Howe in his attempt to draw the American forces into open battle before leaving this region.

While pursuing his quest, General Washington, with his mounted aide de camp, rode into the farmyard of John Vail of Greenbrook, who stood chatting with a group of friends. A member of the party was Edward Fitz-Randolph of Piscataway, who chanced to be visiting John Vail that day, and when General Washington asked if any one could tell him of some spot on the mountain from which a good view might be obtained, young Randolph stepped forward, saying he knew the best point for that purpose. This was the man looked for, and Washington, requesting his aide to dismount and lend his horse to this new friend, set forth thus piloted to the rock which was afterward to bear his name.

The rock, about twenty-five feet in height and from thirty to forty feet in circumference, is boldly projected from the mountain side, and affords an ideal lookout where, screened by tree-top



VIEW OF PROPOSED MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON ROCK

(From Drawing by A. L. C. Marsh)

and shrub, one can command the wide sweep of plain below for a circuit of sixty miles. An old chronicler says: "On the left appear the spires of New York City, part of the Bay, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, and New Brighton. Directly in front are Amboy and Raritan Bays. To the right, New Brunswick and the heights of Princeton and Trenton, and far to the southeast the eye stretches over the plains of Monmouth to the heights of Neversink."

During May and June of 1777, then, General Washington, from that rocky eminence, spyglass in hand, closely scanned the scene below. Would the enemy attack Philadelphia by land, marching through New Jersey and crossing the Delaware by portable bridge, constructed for the purpose dur-

ing the winter, or would he attempt his goal by way of the sea and Delaware Bay? Both keen vision and shrewd perception were necessary to make ready for instant action when the answer to that important question was made evident.

Marches and counter-marches, feints and skirmishes on the part of the British, alike proved futile; for Washington could not be lured from his mountain fastness to meet so powerful a foe on equal ground. His foresight, prompted by that Almighty Power which so wonderfully shaped the destiny of our land, kept our forces out of well-laid snares. Lord Howe, seeing the defeat of his purpose and not daring to risk an attack on the American army in their strong mountain position, reluctantly

retreated to Amboy, and on the 30th of June Washington witnessed the passing of the entire British army to Staten Island, from which point, in July, they embarked and sailed away.

Washington Rock remains, a spot

increasing forcefulness be transmitted to those who will help carry on our national life and preserve the ideals of its founders.

Local history tells of several attempts to commemorate this spot, but which



WASHINGTON ROCK IN 1844

(From Wood-cut in "Historical Collections of New Jersey")

which stirs our patriotism when we recall its strategic value to us in the crucial days of the Revolutionary War, and, as well, an altar made sacred by that lonely watchman to whom was committed the leadership of our forces, under unformed conditions, by means of undeveloped and unrelated resources.

Small wonder that the people of Plainfield and vicinity long desired to properly guard and mark Washington Rock, that its significance might with

necessarily failed, as a title to the land upon which the rock rests could not be obtained.

In 1896, Continental Chapter, D. A. R., was formed, and the members with great enthusiasm set as their aim the marking of Washington Rock. Undaunted by the lack of title to the ground they pressed toward their goal. Year by year the matter was kept alive by entertainments and fêtes of such a nature as to serve as links between past

and present, which brought into the coffers of the Chapter substantial aid for the work in view.

It is with much gratification that the writer of this article recalls her election to the Regency of Continental Chapter

woodland, thereby saving our precious rock from the greedy stone-crusher which awaited it. With the assurance that the whole property, when a suitable monument had been erected, would be placed in the hands of guardians



WASHINGTON ROCK PARK LODGE

in November, 1910. Finding so much already done and such capable and loyal co-workers, it was a delightful and comparatively easy task to bring to consummation the long-formed plans.

The first step was to appoint a committee to plan and supervise the raising of further funds and the actual work. This committee comprised Mrs. Charles W. McCutchen, chairman; Mrs. Frederick G. Mead, Mrs. John F. Harman, Mrs. A. Van Doren Honeyman, and Mrs. Edward G. Read, Regent.

The problem as to ownership of the rock and ground upon which it stands was kindly solved by Mr. Charles W. McCutchen, of North Plainfield, who purchased it and ten acres of adjoining

who would preserve it, Continental Chapter went at once to its task. The design for the memorial was made and generously donated by Mr. A. L. C. Marsh, of Plainfield, who spent much time and thought in studying the subject.

We always speak of Washington Rock, but there are in reality two rocks some eighty feet apart. The soil around and between them was found to be crumbling, and there was great danger that seepage would so undermine them that the rocks would be loosened and precipitated down the mountain side. To avoid this disaster, Mr. Marsh's design included a concave retaining wall of rough native stone, which not only united the two rocks, but provided a

broad platform of solid masonry from which the fine and extensive view may be enjoyed. The hill side back of this platform is faced with stones, over which vines are left to trail with natural beauty, while from either end steps lead

The estimated cost of the monument was about \$3000, and it was the aim of Continental Chapter to interest *everyone*. Great and small were given an opportunity to share in the work; and the response was most heartening. The



VIEW OF THE RECEPTION ROOM

to the apex upon which stands the distinctive monument, a cairn built of rough stone with bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

FROM THIS ROCK

General George Washington
Watched the Movements of
the British Forces
During the Anxious Months
of May and June, 1777

Erected by
Continental Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
and the People of
Plainfield and North Plainfield
1912

"Lest We Forget"

project was kept before the public faithfully, the local press proving an effective ally. Uniform leaves were sent broadcast for names of contributors, no sums being specified, with any historical data concerning the families represented which would prove a valuable and interesting legacy to future generations. These leaves were bound attractively and may be seen by those who seek them. The amount raised, together with the fund for this purpose already in the Chapter treasury, proved sufficient to finance the enterprise, with a small balance for further improvements, the actual work being completed in 1912.

Mr. McCutchen, with characteristic

patriotism, then proposed deeding the whole to the State of New Jersey. To those who have helped engineer such enterprises where politics form an important factor, the story of "Bill 200" and its devious wanderings through the Legislature of 1913 would be full of meaning; suffice it to say that after an avalanche of letters had been sent out the bill passed. The Legislature empowered the Governor to appoint a Washington Rock Park Commission and granted an appropriation of \$5000 to be used to acquire adjoining lands "not to exceed one hundred acres," and to "take over, care for, keep, improve, maintain and develop the said lands as a public park in commemoration and appreciation of the importance of the events transacted in said locality during the Revolutionary War."

Subsequent to the passage of this Act, Mr. McCutchen made over to the state a free deed of the original ten acres containing the rock and memorial, and sufficient land was purchased to make a park of ninety-seven acres.

Governor Fielder appointed; in May, 1913, the following commissioners: Mrs. Frederick G. Mead, Mrs. John F. Harman, Mrs. Charles W. McCutchen,

Mr. Percy H. Stewart, and Mr. William J. Buttfeld, all of Plainfield and North Plainfield, and also the Adjutant General of the state, and the Commissioner of Roads.

This commission proceeded to erect a cottage known as "The Lodge," to be occupied by a caretaker, at a cost of \$4600. Here the public may go as host or guest; the main room attractively furnished with antique pieces purchased mainly in New Jersey and donated by Continental Chapter, serving as a tea room.

"The Lodge,"* the plans for which were made and donated by the architect, Mr. Henry Keith White, of Plainfield, with its quaint appearance within and without, its oldtime flower garden and stone walks, admirably fits into the whole scheme, suggesting the quiet life of Colonial days in time, space, and relativity, "Far from the madding crowd."

* In order to make the foregoing statement of facts fit the records of the D. A. R. of New Jersey, it is necessary to add that the date of the annual meeting of Continental Chapter was changed from October to January, in October, 1913, the final report of the Washington Rock Committee and the obtaining of the \$5000 for "The Lodge" thereby coming in the report of Mrs. Read's successor in 1914.



STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

Three hundred and fifty Connecticut Daughters assembled at the twenty-seventh State meeting, on November 4th, in the historic city of New London, to be the guests of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, which has the honor of being the chapter of the President General, our best beloved Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

The meeting was held in the Second Congregational Church, which was suitably decorated with autumn leaves, chrysanthemums and cosmos.

To the strains of the "March of the Priests" (Athalie) played on the organ by Mr. Alban W. Cooper, the line of procession was led by Mildred, the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. John F. McGourty, acting color-bearer. Then came the ushers preceding the President General, and other National Officers and guests; Mrs. James T. Morris, Vice President General, Minnesota; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice-President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. John F. Yawger, Recording Secretary General; Miss Jenn W. Coltrane, Historian General; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Librarian General; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, State Regent of Rhode Island; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Vice State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Sidney H. Miner, former Regent of Lucretia Shaw Chapter; Mrs. Bryan F. Mahan, Regent, and other State Officers and guests.

After the invocation by the Pastor, Rev. J. Beveridge Lee, the Regent, Mrs. Mahan, gave the address of welcome, to which the State Regent, and presiding officer, responded—She said "We appreciate the spirit of welcome, warm and true—many chapters have done well, but thou, Lucretia Shaw, excelleth them all: you have given us a President General who had no need of the din and turmoil of political battle, who had only to sit still while one hundred and twelve thousand women handed her their unanimous ballots on a golden platter. For this event without parallel in our Society's history we do you homage to-day."

Mrs. Buel also announced a new chapter recently formed in Connecticut, Col. Henry

Champion Chapter, of Colchester, Mrs. Robert Brown, Regent.

Greetings were given by the Mayor, E. Frank Morgan, and by Rev. Benjamin T. Marshall, President of Connecticut College for Women, at New London. The National Officers and State Regents also gave greetings, and spoke of the work which claimed their especial interest, and each one voiced her love and loyalty to the President General.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney gave tribute to 1620, and the President General spoke on the official motto of the Society, "Home and Country." In the course of her remarks she said "the development of plans for education in one hundred per cent. Americanism was one of the highest forms of service which the Society of the D. A. R. could render the country in honor of these ancestors who established American principles of life and free government on this continent. It behoves the women as well as men to get to work against the forces of destruction that threaten to engulf all we hold most sacred. A society of over one hundred and fourteen thousand loyal and active American women is a power to be reckoned with, if we all do our duty. A distinguished ancestry is of no account if we do not make ourselves worthy of it. Among the many ways to keep this nation American is to increase our interest in public schools. It is common knowledge that our whole public school system is facing collapse through shortage of teachers. Our chapters can agitate for higher salaries, better training, better social conditions for the teachers to whom the education of our youth is entrusted."

Rev. John R. Ellis, M.A., of Morrisville, N. Y., gave an eloquent address on "The Challenge of our American Heritage To-day."

The musical selections of the day were heartily enjoyed. The soloists were Mrs. Beatrice Ashe Maher, wife of Lieutenant James Maher, U.S.N., of the submarine base, and Miss Lydia Marvin, student at Connecticut College. Mr. Cooper, who presided at the organ played several choice numbers, and led the singing by the audience of the usual patriotic songs.

At the close of the afternoon session tea

was served in the attractive and large social rooms of the church, where an informal reception was held. In the evening a banquet was held in the ballroom of the Mohican Hotel, in honor of the President General and National Officers. The room was decorated with autumn leaves and chrysanthemums, and the D. A. R. insignia, brightly illuminated, hung above the President's table. Mrs. Buel, State Regent, was toastmistress, and, as always, was most apt and witty in her introductions. Singing was enjoyed in a most jolly and informal way, and in a whistling chorus the President General proved herself mistress of still another accomplishment. During the evening it was announced that a Foundership at the Industrial School at Tamassee had been established by Connecticut, in honor of Mrs. Minor. This was received with hearty applause.

The meeting, both day and evening, will go down in the annals as one of especial interest and success, and reflects great credit upon the members of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, whose pride and love and loyalty to the President General is shared by all Connecticut who know her so intimately, and will be by all the States of the Union.

ANNA M. GAYLORD STEVENS,
State Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA

The twenty-sixth Annual Congress of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held at St. Paul on September 7, 1920. It is the custom for the Annual Meeting to be held alternately in each of the Twin Cities. The Congress was entertained at the Town and Country Club, and the St. Paul Daughters gave their sisters of the state a perfect day, fine music, and a most cordial welcome.

The call to order was given by the new State Regent, Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, and the invocation by the Chaplan, Mrs. David Day. Greetings to the Congress were extended by Mrs. George C. Squires of St. Paul, a former State Regent, and the response given by another former State Regent, Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells, of Minneapolis.

Minutes of the 1919 Congress were read by the State Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Hinckley; the reports of the State Officers were given, followed by reports of the State Committees.

Since the Congress of 1919 the Daughters, under the direction of the Chairman of Historic Spots Committee, Mrs. Harlan Roberts, have erected a cairn with a bronze tablet at Little Falls to commemorate the site of the

first block house built in what is now the State of Minnesota, by John Zebulun M. Pike in 1805. This cairn and tablet were presented to the "Citizens of Little Falls and the People of Morrison County," Mrs. James T. Morris, then State Regent, making the dedicatory address. This ceremony took place on September 27, 1919, in the presence of a large number of Daughters and the citizens of Little Falls.

The reports of the chapters showed that Americanization had been the keynote of thought and work throughout the State during the last year, and that gifts of money, time and personal service had been made freely and without stint. Lecture courses have been established, one Community House maintained, four large flags and twenty small ones presented. Finnish Settlement work has been undertaken, special exercises arranged for the graduation into citizenship of foreigners, and a real spirit of Americanization developed in all the chapters.

A generous luncheon was served to the Congress on the porch of the club house where 150 Daughters enjoyed the repast.

The afternoon session was opened by music, followed by the address of the new State Regent, Mrs. Coolidge, in which she expressed the feeling that the keynote of our organization should be achievement, and as the sons of the Daughters of the American Revolution served each in his unchosen appointed place during the great war, so should we enlarge our vision to meet the problems beyond our own households.

The problem which seems most compelling is, as it was last year, Americanization, which is a debt we owe to those who died that American principles and American liberty might live. As the makers of the Constitution of the United States found their efforts unavailing until they asked daily Divine guidance, so we must remember that without Him we are nothing, but with Him our capabilities are unlimited.

This address was followed by one given by our former State Regent, now Vice President General from Minnesota, who spoke of her recent visit to Provincetown, Mass., where on August 29th and 30th there was a notable demonstration marking the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims on the shore of Cape Cod. She urged that all chapters observe the anniversary. During the business session the State By-laws were altered to conform to the National laws.

At 3.30 P.M. the Sibley House Association opened its meeting. The officers of the State D. A. R. are also the officers of the Sibley House Association. This meeting was opened by the reading of the minutes of the May meeting, after which a report was given by the

Chairman of the House and Grounds Committee, Mrs. F. H. Jerrard.

Sibley House is owned by the State chapters and is opened to the public during the warm months of the year. This past summer 1987 persons paid admission fees. The list of gifts presented since May showed some valuable and interesting articles. There are comparatively few museums in Minnesota, thus making the collection at Sibley House important to the citizens of the State.

The Minnesota Legislature will at its coming session be petitioned for an annual appropriation of \$1000 for the upkeep of Sibley House, which is situated in the small town of Mendota, only about ten miles from St. Paul, where it is of easy access to interested visitors.

(Mrs. J. S.) MARY HURLBUT GAYLORD,
State Historian.

VIRGINIA

When the invitation was extended by the Albemarle Chapter to the Virginia Daughters to hold their twenty-fourth annual Conference in Charlottesville, it was accepted with delight. A visit to Charlottesville, to the University of Virginia, is interesting at all times and to all people. To the Daughters of the Revolution it is a mecca. On October 20th the Virginia State Conference was called to order in Madison Hall, on the University campus, by our beloved State Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett. It was the largest Conference ever convened in Virginia. Each one present felt the inspiration of the historic surroundings.

The welcomes extended to the Daughters by Mrs. James S. Higginson, Regent of Albemarle Chapter, and Doctor Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, were very cordial, and the addresses delivered by members of the faculty were most instructive. The business of the Conference was dispatched promptly and effectively.

We were very fortunate in having as our guests Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, former President General, and Mrs. Wiles, President of the Founders and Patriots. During the Conference many entertainments were planned in honor of the members—receptions and teas, etc. Among the most interesting was a sightseeing trip over the University grounds, at which time the students kindly acted as guides.

The feature of the Conference was an automobile drive to Monticello, where the Daughters were the guests of Mr. Jefferson Levy. The day was ideal and the view from Monticello was grand. The interior of the house is very unique with its concealed stairways and secret

passages. Mr. Levy has a wonderful collection of interesting antiques, which he has secured in all quarters of the globe.

A wreath was placed on the grave of Thomas Jefferson by the Virginia Daughters.

The meeting adjourned to meet next fall in Roanoke, Va., by invitation of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, D. A. R.

MRS. HENRY FITZHUGH LEWIS,
Corresponding Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

As guests of the Kanawha Valley Chapter, the fifteenth annual Conference of the West Virginia N. S. D. A. R. met in Charleston, our Capital City, on November 16-17, 1920.

The business meetings were held in the auditorium of the Elks Building. Mrs. Clark W. Heaveney, State Regent, presided. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. L. H. Harrison, Regent of the hostess chapter, to which response was made by Mrs. Robert Reed, State Vice Regent. Much dignity, benefit and pleasure was added by having with us our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and our National Officer from West Virginia, Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, Registrar General.

Fifteen of the 19 States were represented. One new chapter has been formed, the "James Barbour" in Belington, which was organized in March, 1920. Excellent work was reported by all chapters. Americanization was possibly the greatest, but much activity was shown in the lines of patriotic education and relief work. The military records are almost all in, and this work will be completed by January 1, 1921. A handsome monument has been placed over the grave of Major General Adam Stephen, at Martinsburg. A hospital ward has been completely furnished in a memorial hospital in Parkersburg. Several scholarships have been given. Some of these are in our State University in Morgantown and others out of our State. French orphans have been cared for and Serbian Relief has not been neglected. Revolutionary graves have been located and will soon be marked. The records in our courthouses and State Library are being searched and interesting documents have been unearthed.

Upon each day of the Conference, a delicious luncheon was tendered us by the Kanawha Valley Chapter at the Hotel Ruffner. The Edgewood Country Club was on Wednesday the scene of a beautiful tea, given the Daughters by the Colonial Dames.

That evening we heard an address by our President General, which was both inspiring and instructive. Later a brilliant reception was held

by Governor and Mrs. Cornwell and the hostess chapter in the executive mansion.

The important business of amending the State By-laws was taken up on Thursday and necessary changes made.

The magnificent home of ex-Governor and Mrs. McCorkle, "Sunrise," was thrown open to the Daughters on Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. This home is most interesting, as it contains many rare curios from all parts of

the world, and the hospitality of ex-Governor and Mrs. McCorkle was greatly appreciated. This function brought to a close the fifteenth Conference, which was the largest and one of the most successful ever held.

The Kanawha Valley Chapter left nothing undone that would add to our pleasure, and the days passed with them will long be remembered.

MARGARET RATHBONE MORGAN,
State Historian.



D. A. R. MAGAZINE POPULAR PERIODICAL

Among the subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE are Mrs. Nancy Winch Fay, of Southboro, Mass., 104 years old, and Miss N. F. Rembert Smith, two years old, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith. There is a difference of one hundred and two years between these subscribers.

Mrs. Fay celebrated the 104th anniversary of her birth Dec. 26, 1920. She was born in 1816. She sent in her subscription to the magazine two days before her birthday anniversary. Mrs. Fay was admitted to the National Society, D. A. R., at the October, 1920, meeting of the National Board of Management. She is the daughter of Reuben Winch, born in Framingham, Mass., in 1772, and Olive Eaton, born in 1775. Reuben Winch was the son of Capt. Joseph Winch and Mary Beals of Framingham. Captain Winch's service in the Revolutionary War began as a minuteman at the Battle of Lex-

ington, April 19, 1775. He was a famous marksman and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Little Miss Smith, the most youthful subscriber to the magazine, was two years old November 30, 1920. Her mother is an official of the Katharine Montgomery Chapter of the D. A. R. of the District. The revolutionary ancestor of Miss Smith was Isaac Smith, born in New Kent County, Va., in 1758. Sergeant Smith took part in the Battles of White Plains, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He witnessed the destruction of the British frigate *Augusta*, the wood of which is used in the paneling and furnishing of the New Jersey room at Memorial Continental Hall. He was also at Stony Point and Yorktown.

Isaac Smith was the great-grandfather of Miss Smith, and she is counted as the youngest great-granddaughter to-day of a Revolutionary soldier.—From the *Washington Evening Star*.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Old Blake House Chapter (Dorchester, Mass.) recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization at Hotel Bellevue, Boston. The exercises which marked this important milestone in the life of the Chapter were of great interest, and began with a reunion and luncheon, when the members, in keeping with their exhibit of the afternoon, appeared in Colonial dress. This was followed by a public meeting and a reception to the State Officers and the Regents of the Massachusetts chapters.

Then came an interesting loan exhibit of Colonial articles, consisting of valuable heirlooms and Revolutionary relics. The exercises and reports connected with this anniversary brought to mind pleasant reminiscences of the early events in the Chapter's history.

The Chapter was organized in 1910, at the historic "Old Blake House" of Dorchester, long an interesting landmark. The house was built in 1648 by James Blake, a son of the pioneer William Blake, and for many years it remained in the Blake family. It is now owned by the Dorchester Historical Society, who extended to the Chapter the privilege of using it for their meetings.

The Chapter took its name in honor of this old house and in memory of those of that name who served in the struggle for American independence.

Here in the quaint old house, with its beamed ceilings and walls, diamond-paned windows, open fireplaces, and general appearance of "ye olden days," the Old Blake House Chapter was launched upon its way, with its founder, Mrs. William Brisbane Rand, appointed as Regent.

Among the earlier social events were many of a Colonial character, such as a "Colonial Tea," held in the Blake House in honor of the evacuation of Boston; a Loan Exhibit at Hotel Brunswick, when valuable Colonial relics from the Dorchester families were displayed; the "Candle-light Teas" at the home of the Regent, when the guests appeared in quaint and attractive costumes of the days

of long ago, and thus by the soft light of the candles and the cheer of the blazing wood fires, were reminded of the old-fashioned customs and traditions.

On March 18, 1911, the First Free School Society, C. A. R., was organized through the efforts of the Regent.

The Chapter has observed its patriotic duty in locating and marking graves of Revolutionary soldiers. In this connection, interesting exercises were held on Memorial Day, 1912, at the grave of Robert Pond, in the old cemetery at Franklin; on Flag Day, 1913, at the grave of Lieutenant Thomas Whitman, in the beautiful old cemetery at Stow; on Flag Day, 1914, at the grave of David Clapp, in the old North Cemetery at Dorchester, and on July 10, 1916, at the tomb of Edward Blake, in the ancient cemetery on Boston Common. These occasions were marked by interesting addresses and exercises.

In 1914 the Chapter's ever-busy Regent designed a Dorchester souvenir spoon, with engraved cutting of the Blake House, Dorchester Seal and other emblematic symbols. These beautiful spoons have been sold for the benefit of the Chapter treasury, and have often been used as presentation gifts to visiting guests and others whom the Chapter desired to honor.

The Chapter has been fortunate in having for its Regent one who is actively interested in patriotic and philanthropic work. Under Mrs. Rand's devoted leadership, the Chapter has increased in membership, has strengthened and broadened its lines of work and met the calls of each succeeding year with the hearty coöperation of its members.

The Chapter has endeavored to fulfill all requirements in the departments of welfare work, patriotic education, historical research, conservation and war relief; also the later subjects of international relations and Americanization. It has not failed to recognize its position as a unit in the National Society, and has met its obligations in every call for the benefit of Memorial Continental Hall. It has responded to many calls at home and



YE OLDE BLAKE HOUSE, DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE MILESTONE AT LEFT OF ENTRANCE FORMERLY STOOD ON THE BOSTON HIGHWAY AND WAS SET UP BY ORDER OF GOV. JONATHAN BELCHER IN 1734 TO MARK THE ROAD FROM HIS MILTON ESTATE TO THE BOSTON TOWN-HOUSE

abroad in patriotic and charitable causes, sending each year regular contributions to Martha Berry School in Georgia, to the International College at Springfield, and in other channels of patriotic education. It has not forgotten the nearer philanthropic schools and other welfare work, as is shown by its regular contributions to Daily Vacation Bible School, Fathers' and Mothers' Club and to the Needlework Guild of America.

The work of war relief met with a ready response from the members, and reports show that the Chapter met all requirements of the National and State War Relief Committees, D. A. R.

It is worthy of note that the Regent organized the Red Cross work in Dorchester, and that six of the members had charge of active Red Cross units during the war.

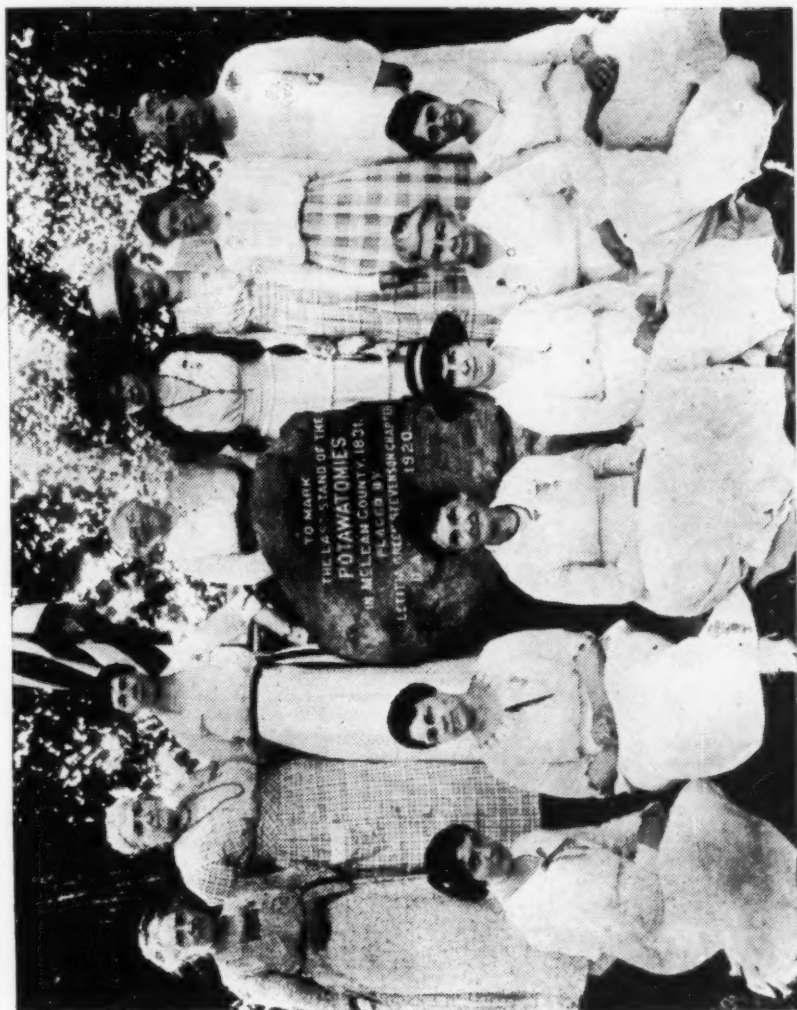
(MRS.) CARRIE M. W. WEIS,
Historian.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Ill.) combined the celebration of Flag Day with the marking of a spot of much his-

toric interest in the county. Mrs. Fred Carrithers, a member of the Chapter, was the charming hostess of the occasion at her country place, Havenhurst, some eight miles north of the city. The land upon which this country home is located was procured from the Government in 1829 by Mrs. Carrithers' paternal grandfather. His home occupied a position farther north than the present hospitable building which, with its wide verandas, was erected by Hiram Havens, father of the present owner. The Indian village occupied the tract of woodland across the road and directly west of the present residence.

Two features of the Chapter's business session are worthy of mention: Mrs. H. C. Rollins presented the Chapter with the gold bar pin, now worn only by the presiding Regent. It was gracefully accepted by Mrs. George Monroe, who, in turn, in a neat speech, presented it to Mrs. J. W. Riggs, the newly installed Regent.

A letter was read from the former Captain of the recently disbanded Company M (Home



MEMBERS OF LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER AND BOULDER

SITTING (LEFT TO RIGHT): MISS ERMA MEANS, MRS. NIMROD HACE, MRS. F. A. CARRITHERS, MRS. OMAR RAWSON, MRS. CALVIN RAYBURN, MRS. HENRY KEISER
STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): MRS. H. C. DEMOTT, MRS. H. M. ROLLINS, MRS. GEORGE MONROE, MRS. C. F. NIMBALL, MRS. J. W. RIGGS, MRS. H. R. DODGE, MISS EUGENIA BRADLEY, MRS. JOHN A. GOODWIN

Guards), in which he begged the privilege of returning to the Daughters the beautiful silk flag which had been presented by the Chapter to his Company upon its organization. The flag was formally accepted and was used throughout the program and dedication ceremonies.

The business session completed, the Chapter enjoyed "Barbara Frietchie" as it is set to music and sung by Miss Gladys Simms, of Pontiac. Miss Simms later delighted her hearers with two Indian songs, "By Weeping Waters," and "By the Waters of Monatonga."

Mrs. Charles Capen, in her paper on "Indians in McLean County," painted a vivid picture of the Red man of the County in pioneer days and showed much careful study of Indian history.

Upon completion of the program the members repaired to the lawn, and gathered in groups under the trees and by the roadside around the boulder. As the covering was drawn aside, revealing the boulder, Mrs. Capen, as Chairman of the Committee on Historic Spots, introduced Mrs. Carrithers, the speaker of the occasion, as follows:

"As Chairman of the Committee marking historic spots, it is a great pleasure to introduce Mrs. Fred A. Carrithers.

"It is to her the thought and inspiration of the present occasion are due, and through her some interesting traditions are preserved. We honor her work, share in her enthusiasm, and thank her for her gracious hospitality."

Mrs. Carrithers' interesting paper, delivered without manuscript, had an added charm for her hearers from the fact that much of its substance was received by her when a child of tender years from the lips of her father, as he built a playhouse for her and her little playmate out of an old stump on the site of the ancient village.

Mr. George Monroe closed the ceremonies by reciting "A Tribute to the Flag."

The formal ceremonies over, the members and their families to the number of 125, gathered about the long table spread under the ancient wind-swept poplars on the lawn and enjoyed a picnic supper.

Following this, the company wandered over the site of the ancient village, visited the garden, enjoying the fragrance from the blossoms of the Richmond rose-bush planted in 1829 and the shade from the apple tree of equal age, whose spread of branches now covers seven-eighths of an acre.

At a late hour the members sped homeward, voting the occasion one of the most enjoyable of recent years. EUGENIE M. BRADLEY,

Historian.

Martha Washington Chapter (Sioux City, Iowa) has held nine regular meetings with

an average attendance of 25. On May 21, 1919, we gave an informal reception at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Rose E. Chapman, for the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution who were also members of the P.E.O., then holding a convention in our city.

A play, "Fifi," was given on this date for the benefit of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid Association.

Twelve have been elected to membership in the Chapter and three received by transfer.

Mrs. A. E. Line and Mrs. Robt. Orcutt gave 15 talks on Open-air Schools before the different clubs of the city and obtained the promise of the local School Board to establish such a school next September.

The Chapter furnished each member with a copy of the National Constitution. It contributed \$21 for Serbian outfit and \$2.50 for the marking of historic spots. Throughout the year several interesting papers were read on Americanization, Immigration, and Patriotic Education.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a party in honor of the husbands of Chapter members.

During the year two barrels and a box of clothing were sent to the Dorothy Sharp School in North Carolina.

On March 9th the Chapter presented silk American flags to all the men of foreign birth who were naturalized then. Forty-five sets of Service Papers were sent to the husbands, sons and brothers of members who participated in the World War.

Delegates to the State Conference were Mrs. R. H. Munger, Mrs. George H. Bliven, Mrs. C. E. Snyder and Mrs. A. E. Line; and those to the National Conference were Mrs. E. R. Chapman, Mrs. R. H. Munger, Mrs. G. H. Bliven, Mrs. Helen S. Burton, Mrs. G. S. Parker, and Miss Dorothy Chapman. Miss Chapman was one of the Pages at the Continental Congress.

One of our Members, Miss Edna Sedgwick, was a Red Cross nurse in the A. E. F. during the World War, and is now in the reconstruction work in this country.

Martha Washington Chapter was 100 per cent. on the Americanization Fund of the International College, having given 50 cents per member. Mrs. A. E. Line also gave an additional \$50 to this fund. The money was found in the pockets of the uniform of her soldier son who died in France.

On April 29th, Mrs. W. M. Orcutt, Chairman of the Flag Committee, in a very appropriate speech, presented the Central High School with an Iowa State Flag.

FANNIE KELLOGG LINE,
Recording Secretary.

William Henshaw Chapter (Martinsburg, W. Va.) during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920 has filled its pages with many events of activity and interest. We have held regular monthly meetings which have been well attended, and a gratifying and increasing interest has been shown in chapter work and plans for future work through the two years. We have a membership now of 63. Thirty-four of these members have been received by us, and placed on our roll since March, 1918, under the Regency of Mrs. Stuart W. Walker. The Regent has appointed the following Committees with an acting Chairman for each one: Historic Spots Committee, Patriotic Education, Records and Relics, Americanization, Auditing, Magazine, Better Films, Thrift and Conservation.

All of these have done something toward the betterment of conditions in their particular line of work, some of them a great deal. The Patriotic Education Committee awards prizes to high school students each year for the best essays on subjects selected by the Committee. In 1919 the subject was "How We Have Carried on Since George Washington's Time." In 1920 the subject was the "Monroe Doctrine." This Committee also unites its efforts with the Y. M. C. A. in the work of Americanization. The members of the Chapter worked untiringly in all phases of war work, such as Red Cross, Sewing and Knitting, and the Liberty Loan Drives. We secured a total of \$323,050 in Liberty Loans, not to mention our full quota to the National Loan Assessment and Tilloloy, as well as to Belgian and Armenian calls for relief, and in October, 1918, the Chapter voted to adopt a French war orphan. The funds for the orphan were raised by a special moving-picture film called "America's Answer," by which \$93 was realized. The fund was increased by a Silver Tea held at the home of the Regent during the holiday season. This was an occasion of much pleasure to all who attended, and a splendid musical program was rendered. The orphan was impersonated by a beautiful child of one of the members.

Twelve graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located by the Chairman of the Historic Spots Committee. The Chapter has held many historic meetings during these two years, first of which was a delightful picnic held in September, 1918, at the old Tuscarora Church, four miles from the city, said to be the oldest church in the Shenandoah Valley. In March, 1918, we listened to a most interesting paper on the heroic lives of many Revolutionary women, prepared and read by a member. On April 5, 1919, we celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Chapter and Miss Silver, who had been Regent for 14 years,

gave an interesting paper on its early history. In October, 1918, at the suggestion of the Regent, a paper on International Relations was prepared by the Historian and dealt on Czecho-Slovak nations and their history and hardships.

The Chapter has, at the suggestion of the Regent, purchased a gavel for our State Regent, which was presented in April at Memorial Continental Hall. This is an interesting souvenir, and is inscribed as follows: "West Virginia State Regent, D. A. R., from William Henshaw Chapter, April, 1920. Made from Flagpole of Historic Memory. First Erected over Memorial Continental Hall."

The Chapter has taken part in all celebrations of national and local occasions, foremost among which was a float in the Home-coming Celebration for our soldiers and sailors in the World War, on July 4, 1919. The float was a clever representation of the "Spirit of '76" and the "Spirit of '19."

An annual sermon is preached on the second Sunday in December, and in 1918 Doctor Hamill, of Trinity Church, M. E. South, preached a carefully prepared and enlightening sermon, on the "Origin of the National Society," together with a history of the William Henshaw Chapter. On Washington's Birthday, 1920, Doctor Taylor, of the Baptist Church, preached an inspiring sermon. His subject was "Our Memorials." Copies of these sermons are preserved among the Chapter's valued papers.

In November, 1919, the State Conference was entertained by our Chapter, a description of which by the State Historian has already been published in *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*. By this meeting our members were inspired with new vigor and renewed efforts toward patriotic endeavor, and to sustain the high ideals held up before us by our splendid National and State officers.

MRS. PAUL H. TEAL,
Historian.

Ann Whitall Chapter (Woodbury, N. J.). An impressive ceremony took place on June 27th at the unveiling of a bronze tablet, in honor of William Stokes Bonsal, in the Presbyterian Church of Woodbury.

The tablet was placed on the wall by the Ann Whitall Chapter, of which his mother is a member. The church was decorated with crimson rambler roses, and filled with invited guests and town's people. Seats were reserved for the family, Stokes Bonsal Post of the American Legion, Sons of the Revolution and our Chapter.

During the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the guard of honor, three young men in their uniforms representing the army, navy

and marines, marched into the church, followed by the color-bearers of the Chapter, Miss Ellen Matlock and Mrs. Ogden, two ex-Regents; then our Regent, Mrs. J. J. Summerill, with Mrs. W. D. Sherred, of Haddonfield, Vice President General of the N. S. D. A. R., and after them, the officers and members of the Chapter. The guard of honor took their places by the tablet and stood at attention during the ceremony. The color-bearers had our beautiful flags on either side of them. The audience joined in the Lord's Prayer, which was followed by a few passages of Scripture, read by Rev. Edward Dillon. Then, unveiling of the tablet by Lieutenant Vaughn Merrick, who enlisted with Lieutenant Bonsal and was with him until the end. The Stokes Bonsal Post placed a beautiful wreath of palms on the tablet, and it was formally presented to the church by our Regent in behalf of the Ann Whitall Chapter and accepted by an Elder on behalf of the church. This was followed by a pathetic address by Lieutenant Merrick. The singing of "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord," seemed fitting after the touching story. Rev. Capt. Chas. B. Dubell, who went over with the boys, gave a word-picture of life over there.

The singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the benediction by Rev. Dubell closed the impressive service, which will linger long in the minds and hearts of those present.

(Mrs. JOHN T.) A. M. FRAZEE,
Historian.

Santa Ana Chapter (Santa Ana, Calif.) was organized March 11, 1916. Mrs. A. J. Crookshank was elected our first Regent and reelected three terms. At the first regular

meeting our Chapter had only 16 members, and no funds, but we unanimously agreed to subscribe our Chapter's allotment of \$1.25 toward payment for one foot of land at Washington, D. C., for our National Society.

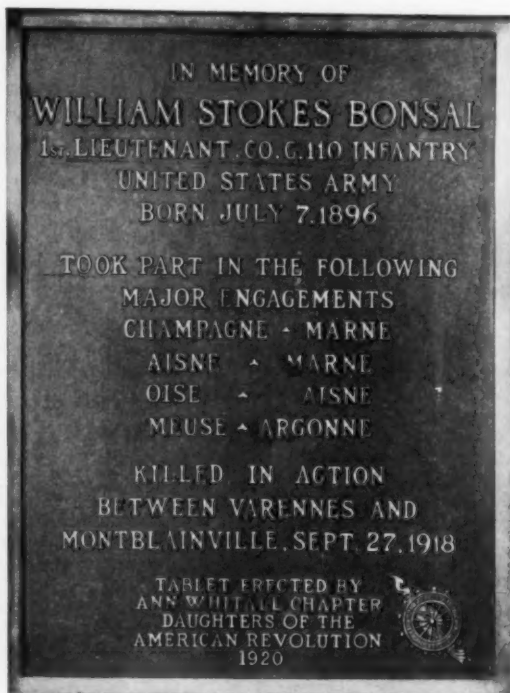
The World War work was our only recognized duty during that period. Our Chapter was 100 per cent. in Red Cross membership and several of our members held responsible

official positions during the entire war activities. All were too busy to keep an accurate record of garments made and other work done, but it was second to none, comparatively. Our Chapter furnished material and sent out the first complete Red Cross Box dispatched from Santa Ana. We were among the first to adopt a French War Orphan, and we still support one. We bought a \$50 Liberty Bond and the individual members bought thousands of dollars worth; also many War Savings Stamps.

Our membership has increased steadily until now we have about fifty members. Americanization

has been our main work since the Armistice, as we have a large Mexican population (and other aliens also) here. The Mexican problem is a hard one to solve, owing to their own peculiar national traits of prejudice and distrust of each other, as well as dislike of the "Gringo" (Americans). We have to combat the impressions that they have absorbed from their associates in saloons and pool-rooms, etc., such places being almost the kindergarten teaching of all foreigners of their first ideas of American affairs. What substitute have we ready to offer them for relaxation and enjoyment? How much of their illiteracy and bad citizenship is due to our own stupidity?

We work mostly through the school children.



TABLET ERECTED BY THE ANN WHITALL CHAPTER, D. A. R., IN MEMORY OF FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM STOKES BONSALE.

Our Chapter this last year presented two schools for Mexican children with large American flags. We had Christmas entertainments, refreshments and gifts, etc., for the children, while sewing and cooking classes have been started for the Mexican mothers. We have furnished a nice little "Mothers' room" at one of the Mexican schools. This year we have taken up the work of interesting our newly admitted citizens and their families in better American ideals. At each naturalization class, the D.A.R. Committee takes part in the exercises and each new citizen is welcomed and presented with a small silk American flag, a booklet of "Flag Rules and Observances," and a "My America" button.

Our Chapter is 100 per cent. in the Tilloloy and National Liberty Bond Funds. Several members subscribe for our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and the Chapter subscribes for a copy for our City Public Library. We believe it would add untold value to our efficiency if it were strictly obligatory to every member holding any official position even as a committee member, to be a subscriber to our official magazine.

We as a Chapter are very happy because we had our Regent, Mrs. W. E. Otis, and our delegate, Mrs. J. N. Bartholomew, and Mrs. Otis's daughter, Mrs. Spurance, as one of the Pages at the last Continental Congress. Our Chapter meetings are full of interest and well attended. This last year we gave a gold medal to the high school for the best essay on "Our Duty to the Flag," and a silver medal to the intermediate school, for the best essay on "Patriotism through Service."

We have an Honor Roll of 14 names of those in War Service, near relatives of our members. All returned safely to home and friends. Six of the 14 are in one family. We, as a chapter, are much interested in the George, Jr., Republic, near Chino, Los Angeles County. We have contributed money and Christmas remembrances each year as a token of our good will and intense interest in their great work. This year we contributed to the Flag fund for the Legion of Honor. One of our members is the author of the booklet, "Proper Flag Usage"; that we give each newly admitted citizen at all the Naturalization exercises at the Court House. Our members are wide awake and sympathetic in all our various activities, and during our summer vacation all look eagerly forward to the Chapter opening in October. Our new Regent is Mrs. Campau and we are anticipating a worthwhile record of our next year's work.

FLORA M. M. PYLE.
Historian.

Pilgrim Chapter (Iowa City, Iowa). Ten meetings of the Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City, Iowa, were held in 1919. The average attendance was 27, including visitors, 31.

The programs have dealt with Americanization in several phases. Doctor Heard gave a talk on the social morale of the Y.W.C.A.; Doctor Clark-Mighell told about her work among the Mexicans; and at the February meeting, Mrs. Hunt reviewed Drinkwater's "Lincoln" and read extracts from it.

We have revised our constitution to conform to the newest state model. We were represented at the State Conference by the Regent and two delegates. The Chapter assisted at the supper for soldiers on Armistice Day. Two members of the Chapter are supporting a Serbian orphan. One outfit of clothing was made for a Serbian girl. One box of clothing and two boxes of shoes have been sent to the Helen Dunlap Memorial School. The medal for excellence in American History was given to Emily Elizabeth Gross, of Keokuk, a negro girl, who, since her graduation, has been teaching at Wilberforce.

Other contributions have been as follows:

Piney Woods School	\$10.00
International College for Aliens.....	10.00
Helen Dunlap Memorial School	10.00
Dorothy Sharp School	4.05
Philippine Scholarship	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$39.05
For Americanization	40.00
Near-East Relief	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$89.05

Individual Members have given to the Near-East Relief \$60 and to the French Orphans \$364.

Five members have been added, two of them by transfer; one member was dropped at her own request; one was transferred to another Chapter. Our present membership is 83.

ZADA M. COOPER,
Recording Secretary.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter (Kalamazoo, Mich.). Keeping before us the watchword of the National Society for this year, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter has accomplished splendid results in "Americanization."

Our special committee consisted of Mrs. W. A. Stone, chairman for Citizenship; Mrs. Kleinstueck and Mrs. John R. Hunter, chairmen for Social Service; and Mrs. Floyd R. Olmsted, chairman for Patriotic Education. This committee worked in connection with the Americanization League of the city. Our newly made citizens were especially consid-

ered in this work. On October 3d, when one group were taking their final papers, a committee of Daughters attended to greet the men and their wives, who had been invited by the Daughters to be present. Judge Weimer gave a short talk on "Americanism." Every man was presented with an American flag and a Flag Code, and the American's Creed. In April, when the second group were sworn in, the Daughters served coffee and sandwiches and gave each new voter a Flag and Code and American's Creed.

The Social Service Section of the Committee, assisted by other members, made personal calls on every one of the 96 new voters' families, and on Washington's Birthday distributed fine pictures of Washington to them. Copies of the Constitution have been given to every man who is about to take his final papers. In March, also in November, greetings were sent from the Chapter urging each one to be sure to register in order to vote at the coming election. On Constitution Day, 400 copies of the Constitution were distributed among the school children and 24 large posters were placed in prominent places, such as the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., railway stations, banks, etc. Invitations were sent to each new citizen to join in the Americanization League program given on Washington's Birthday.

The Patriotic Education Committee conducted an essay contest in the public schools. Three thousand five hundred children participated, and six prizes, amounting to \$25 were given by the Chapter.

The Children and Sons of the Republic work, practical Americanization, which the Daughters have conducted for many years, has continued under the devoted club chairmen. One new club was formed of older members of the Minute Men. They chose to name their club in honor of our heroic Colonel, who gave his life in the great war, "Colonel Joseph Westnedge." Instead of giving the annual Washington's Birthday luncheon, the Chapter entertained the General William Inness Club in honor of all the boys who served in the World War. We are very proud to say there were 32 of them, a practical demonstration of the results of our patriotic club work. Greetings were given by our State Regent, Miss Alice McDuffee, and by our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles Wilbur. Each of the boys told his experience, and a number mentioned the training in our clubs as having been a real help in the examinations in the Army and Navy.

The Chapter meetings for the year were

pleasantly inaugurated by a reception for new members at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Charles T. Wilbur. An address was given by our State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, whom we have the honor to claim as a member of the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter. An honor guest of the afternoon was Mrs. Henry E. Hoyt, who was celebrating her eighty-seventh birthday. Reports of the delegates to the State Conference were given at the November meeting. They were full of suggestions and inspiration for the year's work. Our committee under Mrs. George L. Irvine arranged a splendid series of programs.

Our exchequer has been well taken care of this year by the Ways and Means Committee. Rummage sales, food sales, a card party and a holiday ball were successfully conducted.

To every call of our National Board and of our State Board, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone has responded generously and willingly.

(MRS. HOWELL) ANNA MAE COLEMAN,
Historian.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Mo.). March 2, 1920, being the twenty-fifth year of the life of this Chapter, it was celebrated by a silver anniversary luncheon at the Missouri Athletic Association, at which 287 guests were entertained. An enjoyable program of music and toasts was given, setting forth in concise form the history and progress of the Chapter, our Treasurer, Mrs. Robert Brooks, acting as toastmistress. A hymn "To St. Louis Chapter," written by a former Regent, Mrs. Brookmire, now deceased, was set to music and sung by Mrs. Charles Allen in honor of the occasion. A large birthday cake had the place of honor before the presiding Regent, Mrs. Wilson Keyser.

The visiting Regents of the nine chapters which have been formed by former members of the mother chapter, the St. Louis, each responded to roll call with beautiful short addresses, concluding with the blowing out of a candle. The Registrar, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, reports a membership of 397. This year has seen an initial work begun in the Chapter in the issuing of a year book to its members, this being a silver anniversary gift from our Regent. The program for this booklet was compiled by the Program Committee, of which the Historian is chairman.

The Polish choir singers; a Russian violinist, and solos by young girls of foreign birth proved of much interest, as did also the address on "Immigration," by Mrs. Cushing, a woman of keen intelligence, who has given the subject much thought. She, I will add, has a son invalided in the late war, at Walter Reed Hospital, in Washington. These

two programs seemed to stand out above all others.

Missouri Day, in October, was anxiously awaited, as the play, "Balance of Power in Missouri," written by Mrs. Ed. Walsh, one of the Program Committee, taught the women how to vote on November 2nd.

The \$800 which the Chapter loaned to the Federal Board for Vocational Training for reconstruction and rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, is a revolving fund, and as it returns to the Chapter will be applied to the establishment of a scholarship in some mission school, to be known as the Mary Alice Booth Scholarship. This is in honor of Mrs. John N. Booth, who is honorary Regent as well as charter member of the Chapter. Much of the success of the Chapter is due Mrs. Booth through her inspiration and effort. Our Ozark Scholarship, to which we give \$100 annually, is very dear to her heart.

The St. Louis society, Children of the American Revolution, has an enrolment of nearly one hundred. This society is divided into Seniors (children over 13 years), and Juniors (children under 13 years). They usually hold four to six meetings a year. Washington's Birthday the Society joined with the S. O. R. and D. A. R. in patriotic services at the M. E. Church. This service is held annually. Miss Edna Newcomb is President of the C. A. R. and a member of St. Louis Chapter.

Mrs. Ben F. Gray, one of our ex-Regents, is chairman of the Memorial Honor Roll Tablet and Mortality Committee. Tablets are to be placed in Jefferson Memorial Building. One hundred and twenty-seven dollars was given by St. Louis Chapter to cover the cost of one tablet. Mrs. Gray only can tell of the hours spent in doing this work. A metal roll containing the names, among other documents to be preserved, was placed under the cornerstone of the monument lately dedicated to the American Legion in Memorial Cemetery.

The Chapter has assisted in placing a D. A. R. in the Old Folks Home; pays \$10 annually to the Visiting Nurse Association; also pays annually for the support of five French orphans, and contributes to the reconstruction of the French village, Tilloloy.

Mrs. W. P. Nelson, one of our Chapter members, having stood head of the Americanization Lecture Class in the city, is teaching in the homes of the foreign women. Our Chapter has subscribed \$30 a month for sustaining such a trained teacher in this work. An emergency fund has been established during the year for the maintenance of special work along these lines, not already pro-

vided for in the budget of the Chapter. The Board members contributed about \$150 as a nucleus to this fund. Mrs. A. V. L. Brokaw is chairman of this fund.

Reconstruction, immigration and Americanization have kept the heart, mind and hands busy during the year, everyone willing to do her share. The Chapter stands ready, strongly welded together, for any undertaking which may present itself in the future.

(Mrs. JOHN D.) CAROLYN WARNER MARSHALL,
Historian.

Ashley Chapter (Cedar Rapids, Iowa). A successful and satisfactory year's work was brought to a close June 14th, when a short business meeting was held in connection with the Flag Day Picnic at Bever Park. Our Chapter is an active one, and always on the alert to help do the work that now more than ever before all true Daughters should be interested in. We are steadily growing in size, having 132 members.

Much interest is taken in the affairs of the Chapter, which assures a good average attendance at the regular meetings. Our special meetings the past year were three. Guest Day was held at the home of Mrs. Dawley, when Miss Jessie Hastings, of the Extension Department of the State University, spoke on "Americanization," and Mrs. Isaac Preston sang a group of songs. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a banquet at St. Paul Church, February 23d, to which the husbands were invited. Mr. H. E. Moss, of the Greater Iowa Association, was the speaker. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. A. E. Magary, of the First Presbyterian Church. He paid a great tribute to the Daughters, and spoke especially of the good work they are doing. On Flag Day we held our annual picnic.

Our Regent, Mrs. F. E. Stull, is an untiring worker, and had the hearty coöperation of all her committees, which almost at the beginning assures a Chapter good results.

Realizing how much benefit we derive from the reports brought us from both State and National Conference, we are always represented at these, and thus kept well informed and filled with ambition to do not only our bit, but our best.

Knowing that we must have money to accomplish the many things we wished to do, the Ways and Means Committee began early in the year and September 20th held a baking sale, which netted \$33.35. On October 14th a card party was given, which added \$17.15, then a rummage sale held January 17th brought \$88.89. Another baking sale, April

17th, from which \$24.25 was realized, which enabled the Committee to report \$164.64 raised.

Much credit is due Mrs. Jennie I. Berry, chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, Americanization, Philippine Scholarship and Allied Relief. The following is a part of their report:

Copies of Constitution presented new citizens, 9; copies of Constitution posted in public places, 3; copies American's Creed presented new citizens, 9; copies American's Creed distributed to schools, 160; small flags given to new citizens, 9; silk flags, staffs and standards to pupils of night classes, 2; number of patriotic contents arranged, 1; boxes of clothing, Martha Berry School, with 121 garments, 1; number patriotic programs held, 1. Recommended for scholarship: Berry School, \$50; Sharpe School, \$5; Philippine, \$5; International College, \$110. Recommended: Furnishing Serbian orphan outfit, 1.

The Chapter expended for patriotic work on recommendation of this Committee: Scholarships: \$60; training foreign girls to do Americanization work, \$100; supplies for distribution, \$11.22; furnishing Serbian orphan outfit, \$9.15. Total, \$183.93.

Mrs. Ives, chairman of the Magazine Committee, is a faithful worker, ever reminding the members of the benefit derived from the perusal of this DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and reports 24 subscribers.

(MRS. R. LEE) MARY WINTER TAYLOR,
Corresponding Secretary.

Elizabeth Harrison Chapter (Bethany, Mo.) was organized October 23, 1913, with 12 members. We now have 35 members and two pending. Our Chapter held 10 regular meetings and one special meeting in honor of Miss Bess Vandivert, a former member, who is now teaching Americanism in Seattle, Wash. She gave us a very interesting and instructive talk on her work among the foreigners.

On Washington's Birthday we had a social day with a most delightful luncheon, given by the members at the home of Mrs. Harriet Wilson. The house was handsomely decorated with the National colors, the members wore caps and fichus of Colonial times, and an interesting program was rendered. About fifty members and guests were present. We have welcomed seven new members during the year. One birth, a baby girl, came to bless the home of one of our members January 2, 1920. Our Chapter gave \$10 toward Americanization. We have seven subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. The interest of our Chapter

has been maintained throughout the year, and much interest and enthusiasm in our patriotic program.

(MRS. G. W.) ELIZABETH BARLOW,
Regent.

Atlanta Chapter (Atlanta, Ga.) The 162d birthday of General Lafayette was observed on September 6, 1920, by our Chapter at Craigie House, Mrs. Charles Rice, chairman. The members of the Joseph Habersham and Piedmont Continental Chapters were invited guests for the afternoon. A representative audience assembled to honor this French-American hero.

Craigie House was artistically decorated with crêpe myrtle, which is a Colonial flower, and figured in the romances and decorations of the days of the Colonies, together with quantities of graceful, snowy French clematis. Brilliant bits of color were added by grouping the Allied flags and a prominent display of a handsome silk flag of the French Republic.

Many historic meetings have been held within this Chapter House: The first French Independence Day in Georgia was observed by Atlanta Chapter, the only Italy Day celebration in Georgia was fittingly recognized by Atlanta Chapter, and the first public peace celebration in Georgia was held at Craigie House.

September 6th was a great day on which to celebrate French victory and American victory, but above all the victory of liberty. We love France because her history is the history of civilization, because her country is the birthplace of modern democracy, because of her three words—Liberty—Equality—Fraternity.

The American Revolution produced two world citizens of a distinct type—Washington and Lafayette.

The program was as follows:

THE LORD'S PRAYER
AMERICA
National Creed

MARSEILLAISE Mrs. L. T. Stallings
ODE TO FRANCE Mrs. C. B. Walker
MUSIC Mrs. L. T. Stallings
THE CHIVALRY OF LAFAYETTE. Mrs. Charles Rice
LAFAYETTE—*non s vourons* .. Mrs. J. P. Womble

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER
SALUTE TO THE FLAG

MRS. CHARLES F. RICE.

Triangle Chapter (North East, Pa.) reports a present membership of 42. Five members have been admitted during the year and as many more have made out application blanks, which have been forwarded to Washington.

On January 30, 1920, we sent a barrel of

clothing for the relief of Polish war sufferers. In February, 1920, the sum of \$25 was given toward the buying of books for the McCord Library of North East. In March, 1920, we gave \$18 toward the buying of furniture for the clubroom of the American Legion here. On November 17, 1919, we gave an evening's entertainment by which we raised the sum of \$110, which was applied to the support of the night school of the Americanization work.

On June 7, 1920, was given an entertainment marking the completion of the first year's Americanization work, started by the members of Triangle Chapter. Mrs. George E. Pierce, Regent of our Chapter, presided at the meeting, and seated on the platform with her was the night-school teacher, Mrs. A. H. Olson, who so ably conducted the work. The speaker of the evening was Mr. H. E. Stone, Director of Americanization work in the Erie schools, and our Italian Band furnished music for the occasion.

The meeting opened by the singing of "America," a feature of the music being the clear, sweet voices of some of the small Italian boys, which could be distinctly heard above the voices of the audience. They knew all of the words, too.

The speaker lauded the work done by the pupils and spoke many encouraging words for the work accomplished this first year. Mrs. Olson briefly told of the work done; how at first she simply talked to her pupils, all of whom were Italians and could understand more than they could themselves express in words. Next they learned words, and then made sentences; they then began to read in very easy books, progressing step by step.

She presented the members of the class certificates, which were awarded for satisfactory work done. Each student had made out his first naturalization papers and one of them was among the 35 out of 200 applicants in Erie County to receive second naturalization papers. He worked extremely hard and was very happy over becoming a full-fledged American.

The audience came forward to congratulate each student at the close of the entertainment. Each man promised to bring another student next year.

Judging from the happy looks of the pupils, we felt that our work was not in vain. Following the entertainment we served the Italians ice cream, cake and coffee, and a social time followed.

Flag Day was celebrated at the home of one of our members, having as guests friends eligible for membership, and we were much gratified by several presenting requests for application blanks.

The principal feature of the afternoon was a musical and literary program given by Mr. Frank Hannon, of Erie.

Graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located by the committee for same, *viz.*, Orange Spencer, 1765-1853, in North East Cemetery, and William Webster, 1759-1841, Grahamville Cemetery.

D. A. R. markers and stone markers from the Quartermaster General of the Army have been ordered and will soon be placed.

Our Chapter has also been successful in securing the support of two French war orphans.

CARRIE E. WATT,
Historian.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO D. A. R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIBERS

Following the business methods in vogue in the publication of *The National Geographic Magazine*, *The Literary Digest*, *The Red Cross Junior News*, and other nationally known periodicals, the National Society will discontinue sending receipts to individual subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Hereafter the receipt of the magazine by the subscriber will be an acknowl-

edgement of the receipt of the subscription by the Treasurer General.

Each magazine wrapper will bear, beside the name and address of the subscriber, the date of the expiration of the subscription. A record is kept of each subscription in the office of the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors.—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

6684. MONTGOMERY-HOUSTON.—In Jan., 1782, Agnes Hugart m Rev. John Montgomery, b Dec. 5, 1753, d Feb. 1, 1818, son of Rev. John Montgomery, Sr., & Esther Houston. Agnes Hugart, b Jan. 14, 1762, d Feb., 1824, was the only child of Col. Thos. Hugart, who m March, 1761, Rebecca Estill, dau of Capt. Wallace & Mary Bonde Estill. Thos. Hugart was appointed Colonel of 2nd Division of Augusta Co. troops Sept. 12, 1780, & was at the surrender of Cornwallis. I have much data in regard to Samuel Montgomery & his w Magdalene Shook, who came from N. C. to Blount or Knox Co., Tenn., early in 1800 & participated in the founding of the Seceder Presbyterian Church. Can you give me anything concerning Samuel Montgomery & Magdalene Shook, probably m 1794? —*Mrs. Reed Holloman, Santa Fé, N. M.*

7715a. MARTIN.—Thomas Martin, Rev soldier, m Susannah Walker in Goochland Co., Va. After his death his widow & ch moved to Ky. Many of their descendants are now living in Muhlenberg Co. & other parts of Ky. I can give considerable data, including Rev service.—*Miss Irene D. Gallaway, 628 W. Maple St., Fayetteville, Ark.*

8826. WHEELER-RICE.—John Wheeler, from Salisbury, England, was of Hampton, Mass., first. Received land Salisbury, Mass., 1641, m Anne —, who d Newbury, Mass., Aug. 15, 1662. He d 1670. Eleven ch. Son Henry Wheeler m Abigail Allen abt 1659. He d at Salisbury, Mass., before 1696. Twelve ch. Son

Henry Wheeler, b Apr. 13, 1659, m Rachel Squire, of Boston, b 1665. One child Rachel, b May 19, 1684, m Charles Rice. William Allen, Salisbury, Mass., m first Ann Goodale, dau of Richard Goodale, of Salisbury, from Yarmouth, Eng., d Sept. or Oct., 1666. She d May, 1678, & he d Salisbury, June 8, 1686. Eleven ch. Dau Abigail b Jan. 4, 1639-40, m Henry Wheeler. George Ruggles, Boston, 1633-1670, w Elizabeth —. Dau Rachel b Feb. 15, 1643, Baintree, Mass., m Philip Squire, who was in Boston 1670. Dau Rachel Squire, b 1665, m Henry Wheeler. References: Hoyt's Old Families of Salisbury and Amisbury.—*Mrs. W. F. Dunlap, Creosote, Wash.*

8828. MARTIN.—In a Portrait & Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Mo., by Chapman Bros., Chicago, printed 1893, is the following: "Our subject, Charles N. Martin, was b in Shelby Co., Ky., Jan. 24, 1815. His paternal grandfather, Peter Martin, a native of Virginia, whose ancestors were originally from Holland, d at an advanced age in Shelby Co., Ky. His ch were Phoebe, Moses, Joseph, James, Abner & Peter, who was b in the Old Dominion, & when a boy removed with his parents to Shelby Co., Ky." Peter Martin m Sarah, dau of Micajah Neal, of Shelby Co., Ky., & had the following ch: Elijah, Micajah, John, Ira, Charles, Luther, Ambrose Dudley, Peter B., Eliza, Lucy and Sarah. Charles Martin m Levenia Sibley, dau of Gervas & Mary B. Sibley Smith, of Henry County, Kentucky. He died Feb. 11, 1906, and she died August 24, 1904. —*Mrs. June Baker, R. R. No. 2, Napton, Mo.*

8834. LUKE.—General Andrew Lewis, Sr., & his w Elizabeth Givens had only one dau Annie, who m Capt. Rowland Madison. Elizabeth Lewis was g-dau of Gen. Andrew Lewis, Sr. She was the dau of his oldest son, Capt. John Lewis, b about 1745, m Patsy Love, of Alexandria, Va. Elizabeth was the fourth child & only dau, she m three times. 1st John Luke, 2nd Mr. Ball, 3rd Alexander Keith Marshall. Issue: Jane, who m Charles T. Marshall. Ref.: "Lewis Genealogy. McAllister & Tandy." Have a large amount of Lewis data & would be glad to correspond with E. E. L.—Mrs. H. L. Traber, Apt. 35, Manhattan Court, Muskogee, Okla.

8851. HARRIS.—Francis Ruffin, of Surry Co., Va., m first — Jan. 14, 1775, & m his second w, Susanna Harris, Nov. 14, 1782. He was appointed Member of the Committee of Safety May 8, 1775. The above data recorded by the Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Va., Feb., 1920.—M. D. R. M.

8855. DAVIDSON.—Mr. A. H. Davison, 1722 E. 9th St., Des Moines, Iowa, is compiling statistics on the Davidson, Davison genealogy. Robert Moore Davidson was the son of Thomas, who m Jane Moore. His father was George, who m 1st Mary Alexander & 2nd Susanna Christie.—Mrs. W. B. Guy, 143 Spring St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

8879 (a) HEIDMAN.—In 14th annual Mo. State Conference, under Mexico, Mo. D. A. R. Chapter, the name of John Adam Heidman, Pa., is given in their Honor Roll. Would suggest you write to Regent of said chapter as she may be able to put you in touch with member of Chapter who joined under the service of John Adam Heidman.—Mrs. E. J. Kling, 802 W. Austin St., Nevada, Mo.

8883. HOUSTON.—John North m Jane Houston McAlister, of McAlisterville, Perry Co., Pa. She was a dau of Hugh McAlister, b 1736, & g-dau of Jane Houston, who was a dau of John Elliott.

8887. JACKSON-JONES.—James, b May 6, 1760, son of William & Nancy Jackson, m Sarah Smith, of Columbia Co., N. Y. They resided in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Ch: Timothy, b Sept. 5, 1782; Thomas, b Dec. 8, 1784, d Mar. 2, 1863; Wm., Apr. 2, 1787; Nancy, b May 3, 1789; Isaac, b Aug. 7, 1791; Elovira, b Jan. 13, 1794, d Feb. 3, 1794; John M., b Dec. 3, 1795; Pamela, b June 25, 1798; Sally, b July 22, 1800, d May 12, 1849; Rhoda, b June 20, 1804, d Sept. 19, 1810; James, b Jan. 20, 1807. James Jackson was adjutant of the 9th Regt., N. Y., Levies' 2nd Claverack Battalion, Col. Peter Van Ness commanding.—Mrs. Geo. P. Rockwell, 56 Grove Hill, New Britain, Conn.

8899. FOSTER.—Mary, dau of Hugh & Mary

Foster, b Acton, Mass., Sept. 27, 1743, m Capt. Gad Pierce. I found his record in Public Library, Colonial Sons. Capt. Gad Pierce, Stowe, Mass., private in Capt. Abijah Hall's Co., 1759; in Colonel Wm. Brattles' Reg., 1760; corporal in Capt. Moses Hart's Co.; Captain of Training Band. His father, Capt. Wm. Pierce, Stowe, Mass., was in Capt. Jonathan Burns' Co., 1747; made captain 1754-56 in French and Indian Wars. His father, Joseph Pierce, of Watertown, was in King Philip's War.

(a) SIBLEY.—Hannah, first child of Capt. Jonathan and Eunice Perkins Sibley, b at Sutton, Mass., Jan. 28, 1763, m John, first child of Capt. Gad & Mary Foster Pierce. Jonathan, third child of Gad & Mary Foster Pierce, m Huldah Sibley, sister of Hannah. For Capt. Jonathan Sibley's Rev record, write to Office of Secretary of State of Mass., Rev Archives; refer to Vol. 43, page 223; Vol. 3, page 133; Vol. 23, page 46. I found the Pierce genealogy, Sutton Town History, which gives a brief genealogy of the Sibley family; also the Royalston Town History giving an account of Capt. Jonathan Sibley, as one of the first settlers of Royalston in 1763. I can prove each statement made here by referring to the above books, also to Soldiers & Sailors of the American Revolution in Mass.—Mrs. Jessie Metcalf Jarvis, 21 Cross St., Keene, N. H.

8902. WHITE-RUFFIN.—American Heraldic Art Co., 500 5th Ave., New York, send an interesting circular on the "White" line. They give Peregrine's mother as Susanna Fuller & state Resolved was born in Holland.—Miss Cora B. McMorrough, Lexington, Miss.

8902. WHITE.—William White m Susanna Fuller; after his death the widow, Susanna Fuller White, m Governor Edward Winslow as his second w; his first w was Elizabeth Barker. The wedding of Gov. Winslow and Susanna White was the first in Plymouth. They had a son, Governor Josiah Winslow, & from this on down the Winslow line is clear in any reference book. Eleanor Lexington collected all the data possible with references in her Winslow Genealogy. Have proved my line to Lieut. Nathaniel Winslow. Ref.: Radical Chart of Descendants of Kenel, Winslow through James Winslow, of Falmouth, Me., 1728, by David Parsons Holton, New York, found in Library of Congress, Amer. & English Genealogies, p. 746.—Mrs. John T. Barbrick, 2405 Greenwood, Pueblo, Col.

8909. BEALL.—Zachariah Beall & his w Rebecca Tyson Beall are buried in Bethel Churchyard, Iredell Co., N. C., on the Turnersburg Road, some miles from Statesville. He was b July 17, 1742, & d 1817. She d Nov. 3, 1823, in her 71st year. (Tombstone records.) Their ch

were Horatio, Jane, Rebecca, Burgess, Samuel, Drucilla & Aza. Their dau Drucilla m John Gaither of Md. Would be glad of help on this line. Which John Gaither was he?—*Mrs. M. G. McCubbins*, 419 S. Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

8911. (d) PENFIELD.—Peter Penfield, of Fairfield, Conn., was the son of Peter Penfield, b July 14, 1702, who m May 28, 1730, Mary Allen, b Aug. 6, 1708. Ref.: History of Guilford, Conn., Milford Records, Vol. 3, page 234, Fairfield Vital Statistics, page 6. Peter & Mary Allen Penfield moved to Fairfield before 1729. He is first mentioned as a resident of that town in Fairfield Land Records, Vol. 4, page 347, Apr. 8, 1729. I have no record of the death of either Peter or Mary Allen Penfield, but Peter's will was presented for probate Aug. 18, 1772, see Probate Court, Fairfield, Vol. 16, page 383. Mary Allen Penfield's will was probated Sept. 7, 1789 (Fairfield, Probate Vol. 24, page 171). If G. T. P. is a direct descendant of Peter Penfield, Jr., she is eligible to the Mayflower Society through his w, Hannah Lewis Penfield.—*Mrs. J. N. Arbuckle*, 593 Territorial Road, Benton Harbor, Mich.

8916. MOYER-CONVER.—If you will consult the Moyer, Meyer, Mayer, Meir Genealogy by Rev. A. J. Fretz, published by Noah Farnham Morrison, 314-318 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J., you may find the ancestral line you wish.—*Mrs. Perry D. Cover*, 1111 Elden Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

8942a. DUTCHER. — Write to Miss Edith Dutcher, 1404 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y. She has the Dutcher genealogy from the time Roeloff De Duyster came to America & may be able to help you.

DONNELL.—Rev. George Donnell's w was my mother's sister & we lived on adjoining lots. He & my father were ministers in the same Presbytery. After his death my father was appointed to write his biography, for he had done a very important work in establishing the C. P. Church in Lebanon & the surrounding country. In that book it is stated that he served under his uncle, John Donnell. Several of George Donnell's grandchildren are now living in Lebanon, Tenn.—*Miss Amanda Anderson*, 245 E. Main St., Gallatin, Tenn.

COCHRAN. — Presbyterian Church Records, Mercersburg, Pa. (Franklin Co.—Old Cumberland) show that Nathaniel Cochran m Elizabeth Ford, 1789.—*E. M. Heistand Moore*, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BRANDT.—Robert Brown settled in Chester Co., Pa., about 1740. About 1760 he moved to Cumberland, settling on Buffalo Creek, on the part that became Perry County in 1820. His son Roger Brown had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Anthony Brandt.

QUERIES

9906. YOUNG.—Wanted, Rev record of Walter Young, b Apr. 9, 1736, d July 2, 1812, m Catherine Parker, b 1739, d Mar. 27, 1814. Wanted, also date of their m & genealogy & Rev record of ancestors of Catherine Parker.

(a) STUART.—John, son of Walter & Catherine Young, b Spottsylvania Co., Va., Feb. 19, 1771, d Sept. 9, 1818, m May 12, 1805, Elizabeth Stuart, b Spottsylvania Co., Va., June 15, 1773, d July 18, 1855, Fayette Co., Ky. He served in War of 1812. Wm. Stuart, father of Elizabeth, had ch Joseph, Wm., Thomas, Chas., John, Moses, Nannie & Mary. Three of the bros moved to Ky., the others stayed in Va. Did Wm. 1st give Rev service?

(b) McISAACS.—Sometimes spelled McKisicks. Isaac McIsaacs, b Mar., 1750, in Chester Co., Pa., was granted a pension for Rev service on application dated Nov. 19, 1832. Wanted, date of his m & name & dates of his w. Their son James, b June 22, 1780, d Apr. 14, 1853, m in Ky., Dec. 23, 1802, Martha Boyd, b May 18, 1781, d July 8, 1848. Their dau Martha, b Feb. 3, 1811, d Aug. 24, 1857, m Mar 3, 1840, Moses Young, b Jan. 30, 1808, d Mar. 30, 1889, son of John Young & Eliz. Stuart. Wanted, parentage of Martha Boyd; also the given names of the McIsaacs & Young immigrants. The Youngs were said to be English & the McIsaacs Scotch.

9907. BAKER.—Wanted, names of w & ch of Lyman Baker who enlisted from Berkshire Co., Mass.

(a) GIDDINGS.—Wanted, parentage of Stephen Giddings. Did his father give Rev service?

(b) THORNTON.—Wanted, parentage of Deborah Thornton, who was b 1755.—W. S. G.

9908. PARKER - HODGES-CONNELLY-ROBINSON. —Wm. Riley Parker, b Surry Co., N. C., 1801, son of John & Sarah Connelly Parker, m Martha, dau of Edmund & Eliz. Robinson Hodges about 1827. He moved to Lawrence Co., Ind., later to Doniphan Co., Kan., which he represented in the Legislature 1867. The Parkers are supposed to have come from Conn. to N. C. Wanted, Rev record of any of these lines.—F. W. McD.

9909. PIERCE.—Wanted, parentage of Daniel Pierce, b Mar. 15, 1783, d Mar. 14, 1867, aged 84, buried at Johnsville, N. Y. He m Mary Odell, b Aug. 9, 1786, d May 28, 1863, aged 82. Ch: Wm., b July 14, 1807; James, b Nov., 1808; Hannah, b Aug. 26, 1810; Isaac, b May 4, 1812; Wesley, b Feb. 9, 1813; Caleb, b Nov. 24, 1815; Edward, b Sept. 23, 1818; Ann & Louise, b July 16, 1820; Betsy, b Nov. 8, 1821; Mary, b June 8, 1823; Abram, b May 2, 1825, & Susan, b June 30, 1828. Located in Dutchess, Ulster & Westchester Counties, N. Y.—H. P. A.

9910. PAGE.—Wanted, gen of Elizabeth Page,

who m Gen. John Stark. To which Page family does she belong?—O. O. U.

9911. THOMAS.—Wanted, name & genealogy of the w of Jonathan Thomas, b in Hampton, N. H., 1711-12, moved to Sanborton, N. H., about 1766. They had six ch: Jonathan, Jr., Abigail, Jacob, Enoch, Elizabeth, Lydia, Jonathan, Jonathan, Jr., & Jacob all served in Rev. —A. L. P. B.

9912. RUFFCORN.—Simon Ruffcorn, a Rev soldier, enlisted in Bucks Co., Pa., 1776. Battles engaged in were Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown. Was a pensioner. Died Feb. 13, 1841. Wanted, place of birth, date of m & name of w, who d May, 1814.—H. C. R.

9913. HARRISON.—James Harrison m abt 1800 Rebecca Stephens, of Huntington Co., Pa., dau of Sergt. Giles Stephens, Rev War. Wanted, parentage of James Harrison & Rev record of his father.—N. C. M.

9914. KENDRICK.—Wanted, parentage of Temperance Kendrick, b Mar., 1792, in S. W. Va., & m in 1810 in Knox Co., Tenn to Matthew McWhinney.

(a) KNOX.—Wanted, maiden name of w of Gen. James Knox, of Tenn. He gave much of the land on which Knoxville was built, but was not the Knox for whom the town was named. Gen. James Knox enlisted one company of Morgan's Rifle Corps, which served in Rev.—O. C. G.

9915. RIGGS.—Wanted, Rev record of Zenas Riggs, b Jan. 3, 1760, d Aug. 14, 1847, who m Jemima Genung, b Apr. 29, 1755, d Mar. 16, 1833.—L. R. Y.

9916. McKEEN.—James McKeen came to America 1720 & settled in Londonderry, N. H.; m Anna Cargill. Their ch were a dau, who m Rev. McGugocce, 1st minister of Londonderry; Deacon John m Mary McKeen; James, b 1720, m Elizabeth Dinsmoor. Their son David, b June 12, 1750, m Margaret McPherson, 1775. Wanted, Rev records of James & David McKeen.

(a) RICHARDSON. — Robert Richardson, b Litchfield, N. H., Apr. 12, 1751, m Betsy Carr, of Hillsborough, N. H. Ch: James, Carr, Wm., Jane, Polly, Ruth, Robert, Betsy, Hannah, Sally & Nathaniel. Wanted, Rev record of Robert Richardson.—J. A. T.

9917. McCLAIN.—Wanted, genealogy of Abijah McClain, who was living in Greene Co., Pa., 1835. Also any information of David McClain, who was 6 yrs old at that time, or of his w or ch.—A. M. MAC.

9918. HALL-MEADE.—Wanted, any information of Isaac Hall, captain & clergyman, b in Va., m Mary Meade, b in Va. They moved from Va. to Florence, Ala. Daughter Martha, born about 1810, married Joshua Willis; daughter Mary m Robt. Alex. Hardie; daughter Sarah. Was Mary Meade a dau of Andrew Meade?—A.

9919. HIGGINS-BRUSH.—Michael Higgins, b Dec. 5, 1739, m 2nd w Ruth Brush, b Feb. 28, 1757. He had 13 ch & lived in N. J.—Wanted, dates of m & d & Rev record.

(a) CRIST.—Wanted, information of ——— Crist, who lived in Lancaster Co., Pa., & was wounded in Battle of Brandywine. His son John, 1795-1869, m 1822 Mary Ann Smalley.

(b) HARDING.—John Harding m Sarah Moss. Ch: Abraham, b 1752, m Sarah Moore, b 1759; Thomas, John and Stephen. The first John emigrated from Providence to Redstone, Fayette Co., Pa.; later to Ky. Wanted, Rev record of John & son Abraham.—E. A. O'B.

9920. GARLAND.—Wanted, dates of b & d of John Garland, of Hanover Co., Va.; also his Rev record. His dau Fanny Taylor Garland m George Markham, Aug. 4, 1818.—M. W. C.

9921. WORSTER.—Wanted, information of Moses Worster & his w Hepsibah. I have a full list of their ch written in Jaffrey, N. H., Jan. 28, 1793.

(a) HARRIS-ANGIER.—Wanted, ancestry of Stephen Harris & of his w Mary Angier.

(b) ELIZABETH AIKEN, 1753-1794, was dau of Henry Aiken & Margaret Woods. Wanted, data of both families.—C. F. H.

9921. FREEMAN-CLAIBORNE-WEST.—1st, Henry Freeman, of Chipping Norton End., settles in Gloucester Co., Va. 2nd, Henry Freeman d Apr. 5, 1676. 3rd, Henry Freeman, of New Poquoson, York Co., Va. Will probated 16th May, 1720; m Barbara Calthorpe, dau of Col. Christopher Calthorpe. Burgess 1644 to 1660. (See "Old King William Homes and Families," by Peyton Neale Clarke, page 55.) These Calthorpes were of royal descent. (See LeNeves' "Pedigrees of Knights," Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk, Eng.") 4th, George Henry Freeman m Sarah Francis Holmes, settled in King William Co., Va., and had six daus, one son. One dau m Meriwether, one a Mansfield, one a Polard, one a Clarke, one a Walker and the sixth m a Rogers. The only son and youngest child (named for his g-father) Christopher Holmes Freeman, m Anne Elizabeth Claiborne, g-g-dau of William Claiborne. Christopher Holmes & Anne E. Freeman had Thomas Claiborne Freeman, m Susan Foster Latham Oct. 21, 1777. Their son Gabriel Freeman m 1st Lucy Steptor Blackwell & m 2nd on Mar. 7, 1826, Sarah Harrison, dau of Col. Cuthbert Harrison, mem Pr. Wm. Co., Va., Comm. of Safety, & also served through the War of Rev. Both C. H. Freeman & son Thos. C. Freeman served in Rev. Gabriel and Sarah Freeman had dau Susan, who m July 24, 1849, Edwin F. Cowherd & were parents of Lelia C., who m Nov. 7, 1872, Maj. F. A. G. Handy.

WEST.—John West (bro of Thomas West,

Lord Delaware), came to Va. in 1618. He was a member Va. Company 1609, Burgess 1629, member Va. Council 1631, Colonial Governor of Va. 1635. He m Anne, had one child, John West, Jr., of West Point, Va. He m Ursula Crowshaw & had three sons, one dau Anne, who m Henry Fox. Their dau Anne West Fox m Thomas Claiborne, g-son of Wm. Claiborne who came to Va. in 1621, settled in York Co., Va.; was member Va. Council 1627, Burgess 1630 to 1660, Dep. Governor of Va. & Appointed by the King Treasurer of Va. for life. His son Thomas, b 1647, m Sarah Fenn. Their son, Thomas Claiborne, Jr., of "Sweet Hall," King Wm. Co., Va., m Anne West Fox, his 3rd w. They were parents of Anne E. Claiborne, who m Christopher H. Freeman. Will the descendants of the six daus of C. H. Freeman assist me in tracing their lines and communicate with L. C. Handy, 325 Landerdale St., Selma, Ala., care of Mrs. P. B. Moss.

9922. CHILES.—Wanted, genealogy of the Chiles family of Va. Anna Chiles m Henry Terrell & Agatha Chiles m David Terrell about 1720. Several of the family were members of the House of Burgesses & one was Lieut. Col. of Va. Militia.—L. W. S. J.

9923. WILEY.—Wanted, Rev record of Samuel Wiley, who is supposed to have lived in the Carolinas. His ch: James, killed either at the battle of Cowpens or Falling Timber; Elizabeth m Samuel Halliday & had son Samuel, who m Reuhamah Davis in Ohio & moved to Ind.; James, who m & settled in Ind.

(a) GARRISON - GARRETSON - GARRITSON.—Wanted, parentage of Rebecca Garrison, who m

George Davis, Mar. 10, 1808, in Warren Co., O. Witness, her bro John Garrison. Did her father have Rev record or can her mother's family be traced?—A. J. W.

9924. WAGAR.—Wanted, parentage of John I. Wagar, b near Troy, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1781, d May 14, 1839; also record of any Rev service of his father. According to unverified family tradition, the family settled in Grafton, near Troy, N. Y., about 1724, the name was spelled Waegner. They built the 1st Lutheran church in that section & their nearest neighbors were named Conrad.—M. H. K.

9925. HOLLAND.—Nathan Holland, a Quaker, m Sarah Waters, dau of Wm. Waters & Sarah Harris, of Montg. Co., Md. He signed "Oath of Allegiance" in that county & d there 1801. Was he related to Prudence Holland who m Joseph Williams & became the mother of Gen. Otho Holland Williams? Joseph & Prudence Williams were not originally from Washington Co., where they lived when their ch were born.

(a) HARRIS.—In 1747, Mary Harris, dau of Thos. & Sarah Offutt Harris, of "Tudor Hall," St. Mary's Co., Md., m Wm. Waters & moved to Brookeville, Montgomery Co., Md. Wanted, parentage of Thomas Harris. Did he give Rev service by being on a committee or signing the "Oath of Allegiance"?

(b) GRAY.—Was Jacob Gray, of Millersburg, Pa., who was in the War of 1812, the same Jacob Gray who lived near Stormstown, Pa., who m Margaret Anna, dau of Dr. Purdue? Was his father Peter Gray, & did he have Rev record?—A. R. D.

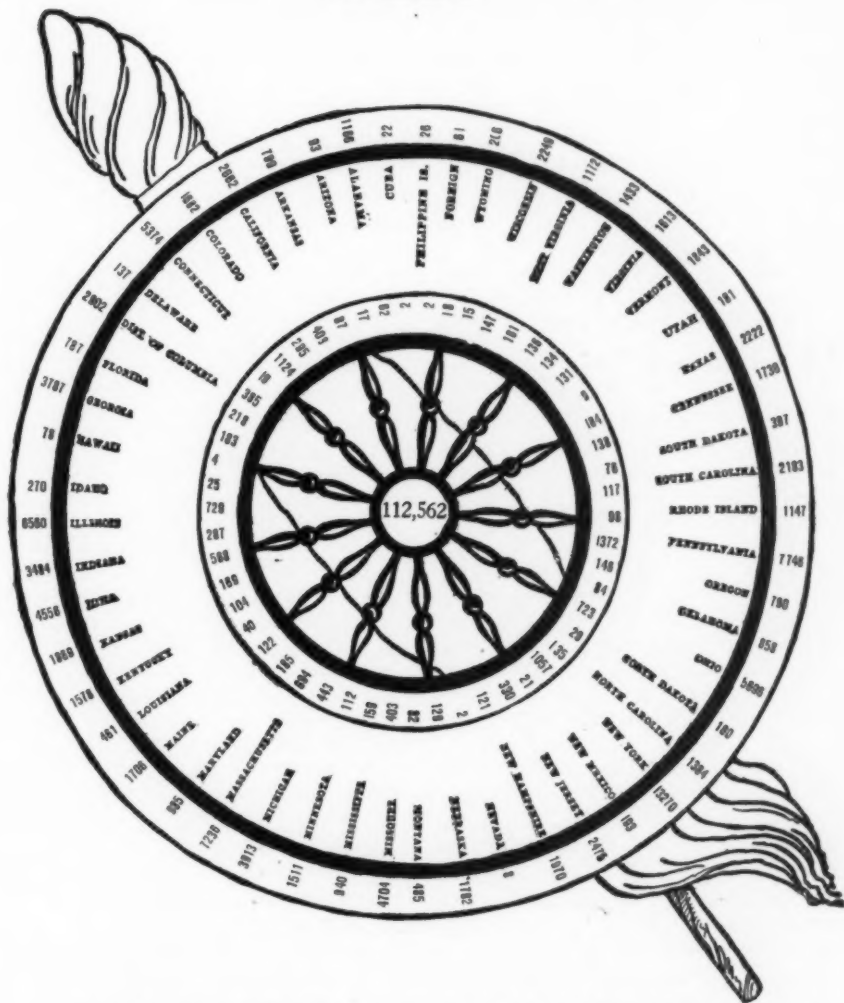


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The Registrar General wishes to call the attention of all members of the National Society, and those wishing to become members, to the new application blank now in use. If it is read carefully, it is easily understood. Letters of inquiry simply cause delay.

It is hoped that the applicants will fill in these new blanks with the information asked for. Any information for which the space is not large enough should be written on a separate sheet and attached to the original paper. Application blanks sent on request.

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